

THE ROYAL ENGLAND READERS



OUR KINGS AND QUEENS

T. NELSON AND SONS.

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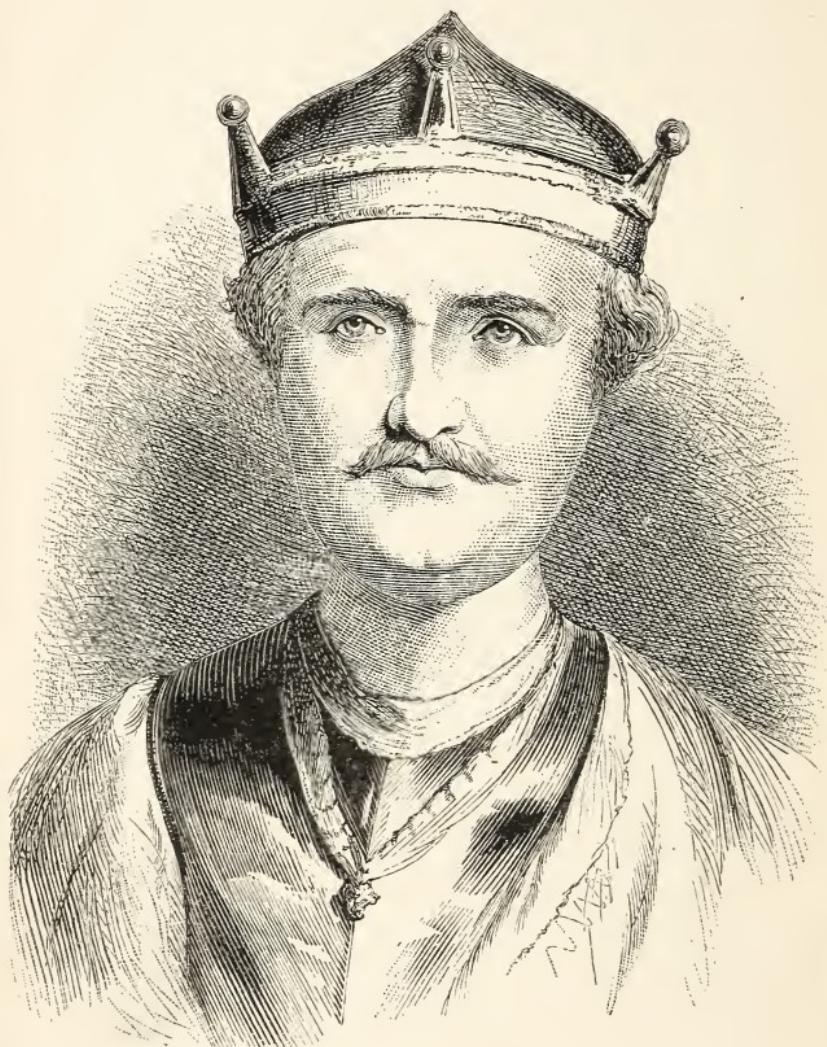
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Royal England Readers.



OUR KINGS AND QUEENS

A READING BOOK IN HISTORY.

31502

FOR STANDARD IV.



THOMAS NELSON AND SONS

London, Edinburgh, and New York.

1889

CONTENTS.

1. WHAT IS HISTORY?	7	8. OLD ENGLISH KINGS BEFORE ALFRED,	31
2. THE STORY OF A GREAT NATION,	10	9. ALFRED THE GReAT,	33
3. TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO,	14	10. OLD ENGLISH KINGS AFTER ALFRED,	38
4. THE COMING OF THE ROMANS,	18	11. OLD ENGLISH AND DANISH KINGs,	41
5. BRITAIN UNDER THE ROMANS,	21	12. THE LAST OLD ENGLISH KINGS,	45
6. THE COMING OF THE EN- GLISH,	24		
7. OLD ENGLISH KINGDOMS, ..	27		

THE NORMAN LINE.

13. WILLIAM I. (Part I.),	48	15. WILLIAM II.,	54
14. WILLIAM I. (Part II.),	51	16. HENRY I.,	59
17. STEPHEN,	63		

THE PLANTAGENET LINE.

18. HENRY II. (Part I.),	66	22. HENRY III.,	80
19. HENRY II. (Part II.),	69	23. EDWARD I.,	84
20. RICHARD I.,	72	24. EDWARD II.,	89
21. JOHN,	76	25. EDWARD III.,	93
26. RICHARD II.,	98		

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

27. HENRY IV.,	102	29. HENRY VI. (Part I.),	110
28. HENRY V.,	105	30. HENRY VI. (Part II.),	114

CONTENTS.

v

HOUSE OF YORK.

31. EDWARD IV.,	..	..	117	|	32. EDWARD V.,	..	..	..	120
33. RICHARD III,	..	..	122						

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

34. HENRY VII., ..	..	127	38. MARY I.,	..	..	144
35. HENRY VIII. (Part I.),	..	132	39. ELIZABETH. (Part I.),	..	..	148
36. HENRY VIII. (Part II.),	..	136	40. ELIZABETH. (Part II.),	..	..	152
37. EDWARD VI.,	..	140	41. ELIZABETH. (Part III.),	..	..	157

HOUSE OF STEWART.

42. JAMES I. (Part I), ..	160	46. OLIVER CROMWELL, ..	174
43. JAMES I. (Part II), ..	164	47. CHARLES II, ..	179
44. CHARLES I. (Part I), ..	167	48. JAMES II, ..	184
45. CHARLES I. (Part II), ..	171	49. WILLIAM III. AND MARY II,	189
50. ANNE, ..	..	..	194

HOUSE OF HANOVER.

51. GEORGE I.,	199	57. WILLIAM IV.,	220
52. GEORGE II. (Part I.), ..	203	58. QUEEN VICTORIA. (Part I.),	223
53. GEORGE II. (Part II.), ..	207	59. QUEEN VICTORIA. (Part II.),	228
54. GEORGE III. (Part I.), ..	210	60. QUEEN VICTORIA. (Part III.),	231
55. GEORGE III. (Part II.), ..	214	61. QUEEN VICTORIA. (Part IV.),	233
56. GEORGE IV.,	217	62. QUEEN VICTORIA. (Part V.),	236

CHIEF DATES. 238

T O T E A C H E R S .

THIS book contains more than 60 lessons and 120 pages of reading matter, exclusive of all Exercises, Illustrations, and Spelling Lists. It therefore fully meets the requirements of the Education Department.

OUR KINGS AND QUEENS.

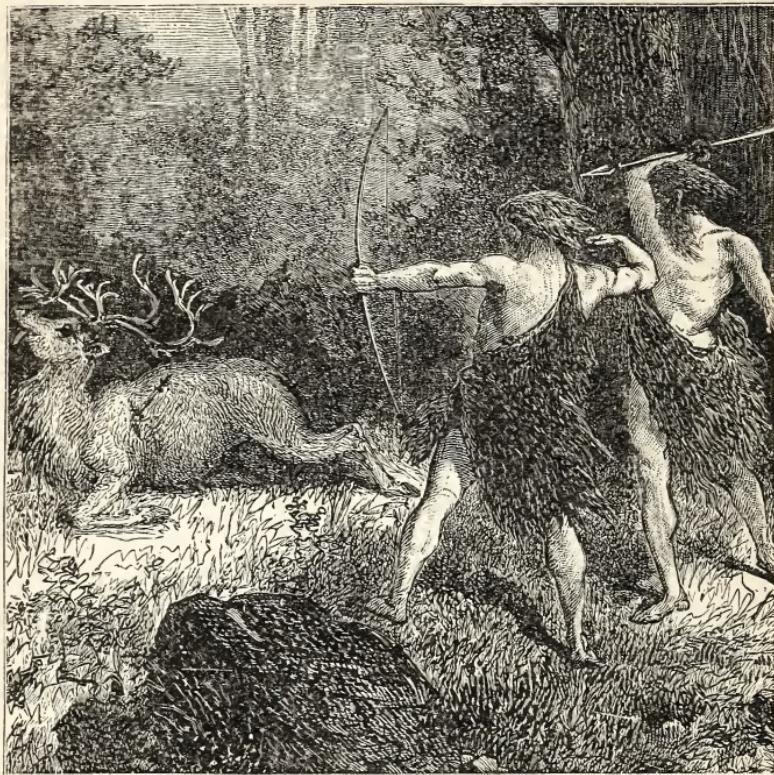
1. WHAT IS HISTORY?

1. **What is History?**—History tells us about the past. Old papers and books contain stories of how people lived and of what was going on in the land in former times. These stories about a country and its people form history.

2. **Long ago**.—English history describes what has taken place in England. We are told of the time, long, long ago, when there were no proper houses in the land, no schools, no churches, no shops, no markets, no towns, no roads, and few people.

3. In those days the land was covered with great forests, in which wild beasts made their homes. Many of the people were of a savage race, and spent much of their time in hunting and fighting.

4. **The Present Time**.—All this has changed. The houses, the dresses, the language, the religion, the ways of the people and the work



ANCIENT BRITISH HUNTERS.

they do, are now different from what they were in far-off times.

5. What History Teaches.—History tells us how England has become what it is to-day. We learn how houses, schools, and churches were built, and how men began to live in cities. We learn how a great many things were found out, which make us happier and more comfortable than the people who lived long, long ago.

6. Our Kings and Queens.—We are told about

the Kings and Queens who have ruled over our country. Some of them were good and wise, and did much to improve the condition of the people. Some were wicked and selfish, and did much harm.

7. Our Great Men.—History tells us about our great men : how our statesmen made laws, and how our soldiers defended the land from enemies ; how our sailors found their way across the ocean ; how our travellers braved great dangers in far-off lands ; how our authors wrote books ; and how our preachers spread the gospel of Christ.

his'-to-ry	lañ'-guage	com'-fort-a-ble	sail'-ors
con-tain'	re-lig'-ion	Sov'-er-eigns	o'-cean
En'-glish	built	con-di'-tion	trav'-el-lers
de-scribes'	cit'-ies	sol'-diers	au'-thors
prop'er	hap'-pi-er	en'-e-mies	gos'-pel

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2 Markets , places where goods are bought and sold. | 6 Improve , make better. |
| 3 Savage , untaught ; rude. | 7 Statesmen , those who make laws and carry on the government of the country. |
| Race , people of the same kindred or tribe. | Braved , faced ; went through. |
| 6 Sovereigns , kings or queens ; rulers. | Authors , writers of books.
Preachers , ministers. |

Summary:—History tells us about the past. It is taken from the writings of those who were living near the time when the things spoken of happened. English history tells us about England and its people long ago, and how different they are now from what they were then. It shows us how this change has come about, and who were the men that had most to do with it. We also learn from it about our kings and queens, as well as about all the great men who have lived in England.

2. THE STORY OF A GREAT NATION.

1. **The British Islands.**—The British Islands consist of a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean off the west coast of Europe. The two largest of these islands are Great Britain and Ireland.

2. They consist of four countries. The island of Great Britain contains three of these countries—England and Wales in the south, and Scotland in the north. The fourth country is the island of Ireland.

3. At the present time the British Islands form one kingdom, under one sovereign—Queen Victoria; but long ago each country had rulers of its own.

4. **Tribes and their Chiefs.** — When there were no towns, and the people wandered about in the woods and forests, a number of families formed a tribe. The wisest, bravest, or strongest man in each tribe ruled over the rest. He was their leader or chief.

5. At length one chief conquered the others, and made them own him as the head chief or ruler. In time he got all the power into his own hands, and became King. The first King of England was Egbert, in 827.

6. **The English People.**—England, then called Britain, was conquered first by the Romans,



(Each Square is 100 Miles.)

THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

(THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.)

then by the English, next by the Danes, and last of all by the Normans. The Romans remained about four hundred years, and then returned to their own country. The English, Danes, and Normans settled in the land with all that were left of the Britons. In the course of time they mingled together, and now form the present English race.

7. **Conquest of Ireland.**—Ireland was conquered by England in the reign of Henry the Second, who called his son John Lord of Ireland. Henry the Eighth took the title of King of Ireland.

8. **Conquest of Wales.**—Wales was conquered by the English in the reign of Edward the First. After much fighting the Welsh Prince was slain, and Edward called his infant son the Prince of Wales. The eldest son of the British sovereign still bears this title.

9. **Union with Scotland.**—Edward the First tried hard to conquer Scotland, but failed. The daughter of Henry the Seventh married the King of Scotland in 1503. In 1603, on the death of Elizabeth, Queen of England, the English branch of the royal family came to an end.

10. Then James the Sixth of Scotland, the great-grandson of Henry the Seventh's daugh-

ter, became the first King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

11. British Empire.—But this is not all. Our Queen not only rules over the British Islands, but she is also the ruler over other lands far larger. She is Queen of the greatest empire in the earth. Millions of her subjects have their homes in Asia, Africa, Australia, and America.

12. British History.—British history begins with an account of the doings of half-savage tribes in a corner of Britain. It shows how the island has become the home of a great nation, and how the British Empire has now grown to be the largest and the most powerful in the world.

na'-tion	fam'-il-ies	Coñ'-quest	failed
Eu'-rope	coñ'-quered	miñ'-gled	mar'-ried
coun'-tries	re-mained'	reign	mill'-ions
Vic-to'-ri-a	set'-tled	ti'-tle	Aus-tra'-li-a

Notes and Meanings.

1 Group , cluster ; number.	6 Settled , made their homes.
5 Conquered , overcame.	7 Title , name.
6 Romans , people of Rome, the chief city of Italy.	8 Bears , holds ; is known by.
Danes , people of Denmark.	11 Empire , dominion ; all the land ruled over by one sovereign.
Remained, stayed.	12 Cörner , Kent.

Summary:—The British Islands contain four countries, which are now under one Sovereign. Long ago the people were divided into tribes. Each tribe had its chief. Egbert was the first King of England. Strangers conquered England at different times—Romans, Danes, English, and Normans. England conquered Ireland and Wales ; and united with Scotland under one King in 1603. Our Queen now rules over people in all parts of the world.

3. TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

1. **Julius Cæsar.**—The history of our country begins with the name of a great Roman general, who came to Britain about two thousand years ago—that is, fifty-five years before the birth of Christ.

2. His name was Julius Cæsar, and we have to thank him for nearly all we know of those early days. Before he came to Britain there was no one in the land to write about the country or its people.

3. **Britain of Long Ago.**—Cæsar tells us that two thousand years ago our island was almost covered with dark forests, in which there lived wolves, bears, deer, and many other wild animals. Here and there, where some of the trees had been cut down, the people had built their huts. In the southern part of the island farming was carried on, corn was grown, and cattle reared.

4. **The People.**—The people were called Britons. They were divided into tribes, each of which had its own chief or ruler. These tribes were often at war with each other; but when an enemy invaded the land, they gave up fighting among themselves and joined together under one leader.

5. Their weapons were bows and arrows,



ANCIENT BRITONS.

spears and clubs. They fastened long scythes to the wheels of their chariots to cut down their enemies as they rushed over the field of battle.

6. The houses in which they dwelt were

mere huts, made of rods tied together into the shape of a beehive or a sugar-loaf, and covered with mud or turf. They sometimes built a great many of these huts near each other, so as to form a kind of town. In order to keep off the wild animals, of which there were so many in the woods, they dug a ditch and raised a fence of sharp stakes around it.

7. The chief food of the Britons was wild fruits, acorns, and roots which they gathered in the woods, and the flesh of the animals they obtained by hunting and fishing. In the south, the people had also bread, butter, and mead.

8. Some of the Britons wore little clothing, but those who were less savage covered themselves with pieces of cloth or the skins of animals. In the south better and gayer dresses were seen, and gold, silver, and bronze chains were worn on the arms and neck.

9. **Early Trade.**—How was it, think you, that the Britons of the south were so much better off than the rest of their countrymen? Because they had something which the people of other lands needed.

10. Britain had rich tin mines, and the merchants of other countries came in small ships to buy the tin. Instead of money, they gave the Britons such useful articles as salt,

earthenware, and cloth. They also taught them how to build better houses, make better clothing, and prepare better food.

11. **Druïds.**—The Britons had never heard about the true God. Their gods were the sun, the moon, the stars, and other things. Their priests, who were called Druïds, wore white robes, and lived in groves of oak trees. They had great power over the people, for they were not only the priests, but also the judges, the teachers, and the doctors of the land.

Ju'-li-us	car'-ried	ob-tained'	ar'ti-cles
Cæ'sar	reared	mead	earth'en-ware
birth	weap'-ons	clōth'ing	Dru'ids
wolves	scythes	gay'er	priests
deer	char'i-ots	bronze	doc'tors

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 General , an officer of high rank in an army. | 5 Chariots , cars or carriages used in war. |
| 3 Reared , raised ; bred. | 6 Mere , nothing else than ; only. |
| 5 Weapons , instruments used in war—bows, arrows, etc. Guns and bayonets are now used. | 7 Acorn , the fruit of the oak.
Obtained , got. |
| Scythes , long and curved knives or blades, used for cutting grass. | Mead , a kind of wine made from honey and water. |
| | 8 Bronze , a metal made of copper and tin. |

Summary :—Two thousand years ago our island was almost covered with forests. In these the Britons built their houses of mud and turf. They were often at war with each other, and, except in the south, they did not till the soil. Their food was roots and fruits and the flesh of animals. Many of them had little clothing, but some of them wore skins and pieces of cloth. There were tin mines in the south, and the people of other countries came to buy tin. They gave the inhabitants in return cloth and ornaments of gold and silver, and taught them a better way of living. The Britons worshipped false gods, and their priests, who had great power over them, were called Druïds.

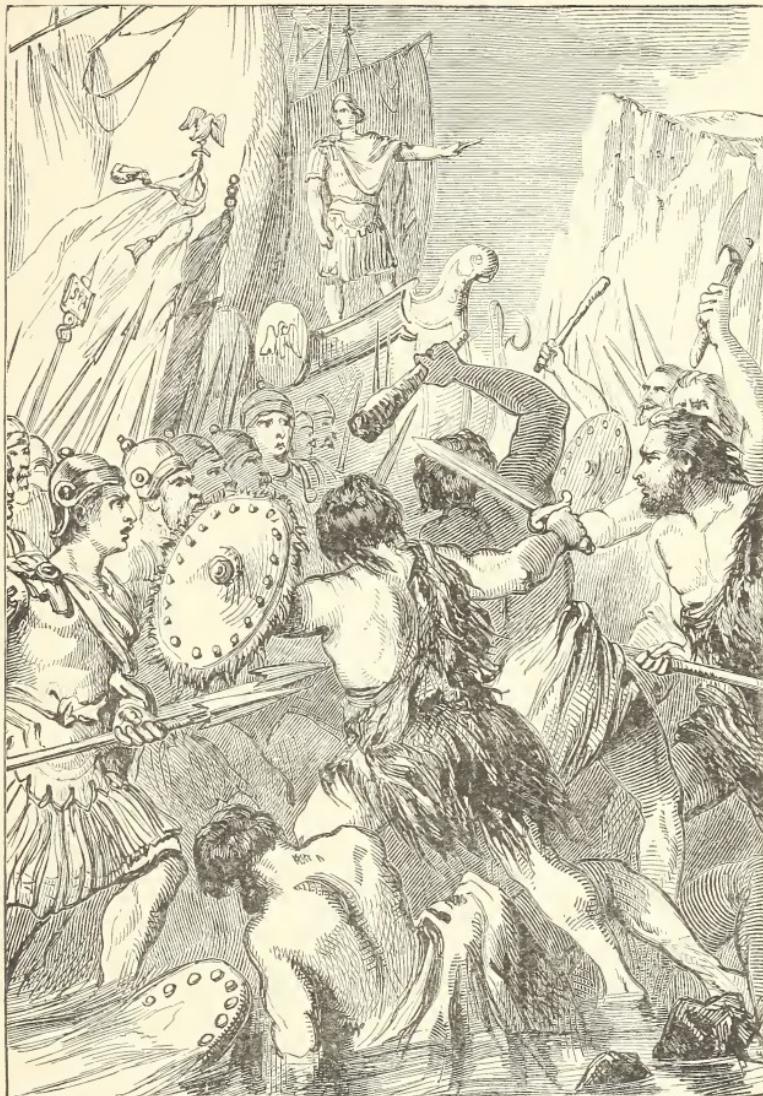
4. THE COMING OF THE ROMANS.

1. **Julius Cæsar's First Visit: 55 B.C.**—We have seen that to Julius Cæsar we owe our first knowledge of the land we live in ; let us now ask why he visited our island.

2. The Romans were the greatest soldiers of their time. They had conquered Gaul or France, which lies on the other side of the English Channel from Britain. When Julius Cæsar was at the head of the Roman army in Gaul, he heard about Britain, and he made up his mind to bring his soldiers across the sea and conquer the island. This was fifty-five years before the birth of Christ.

3. In the August of that year, Cæsar crossed the Strait of Dover with a great many ships full of soldiers. He found the shores of Britain covered with armed men ; but his soldiers, who were well trained and better armed, soon drove them back, and obtained a footing on the island. The Romans at that time only remained a few days in Britain, and then returned to Gaul.

4. **Julius Cæsar's Second Visit: 54 B.C.**—Next year Cæsar came back with a large army. This time the Britons did not try to prevent the landing of the Romans, but gathered a large army farther inland. Several battles



THE LANDING OF THE ROMANS.

were fought, in which the Britons were defeated. After this Cæsar made peace with them and left Britain. But the Britons had to pay a sum of money every year to the Romans.

5. Conquest of Britain by the Romans: 43 A.D.

—The Romans did not return to Britain for nearly one hundred years. Forty-three years after the birth of Christ, Claudius, who was then Emperor of Rome, sent a large army to this country. Much fighting took place, and the Romans at length became masters of the greater part of the island. Britain was then made a part of the Roman Empire.

6. Caractacus: 50 A.D.—One of the bravest of the British chiefs was Caractacus, or Caradoc, who held out for a time against the invaders. At length he was defeated, and sent to Rome in chains. The Emperor Claudius was so pleased with his noble bearing that he gave him his freedom.

7. Boadicea: 61 A.D.—Boadicea was the queen of a people who lived in that part of England which is now called Norfolk and Suffolk. When her husband died the Romans took all her property and treated her and her daughters very cruelly.

8. In revenge, she gathered a large army, and marched on the towns which the Romans had built. These were destroyed, and more than seventy thousand Romans were put to death. The Roman governor then marched against the Britons, and defeated them. To avoid being taken prisoner, Boadicea killed herself.

knowl'-edge	re-mained'	Ca-rac'-ta-cus	cru'-el-ly
great'-est	sev'-er-al	Car'-a-doc	de-stroyed'
Chan'-nel	de-feat'-ed	bear'-ing	gov'-er-nor
Strait	Clau'-di-us	Bo-a-di-ce'-a	a-void'
trained	em'-per-or	prop'-er-ty	pris'-on-er

Notes and Meanings.

- 2 **English Channel**, the sea between England and France.
 3 **Strait of Dover**, the narrowest part of the English Channel.
 It is 21 miles across.
 4 **Inland**, away from the sea.
 5 **Emperor**, ruler of an empire.
 Roman Empire, all the countries over which the Roman Emperor ruled.
- 6 **Bearing**, behaviour; manner in which he conducted himself.
 7 **Norfolk**, } counties on the east
 Suffolk, } coast of England.
 8 **In revenge**, wishing to pay back a wrong done.
-

Summary :—In 55 B.C. Julius Cæsar came to Britain with a large army. He landed and drove back the Britons, but only remained a few days. Next year he returned, and went farther inland. The Britons were defeated, and made to pay a yearly sum of money to the Romans. Nearly one hundred years after, 43 A.D., another large army came, and made Britain a part of the Roman Empire. Two brave Britons, Caractacus and Boadicea, strove to keep their country free, but could not. Caractacus was taken prisoner to Rome, and Boadicea poisoned herself.



5. BRITAIN UNDER THE ROMANS.

1. **Julius Agricola**.—The struggle between the Romans and the Britons continued for nearly forty years. Till the year 78 A.D., the Romans were only masters of a part of Britain. In that year Julius Agricola became governor of the country.

2. He was a wise man and a good soldier. He not only knew how to conquer the country, but also how to keep what he had conquered. He went farther north than any of the other

Roman generals had done, and fought a great battle in Caledonia or Scotland, at the foot of the Grampian Hills.

3. **The Roman Walls.**—Having defeated the Caledonians, Agricola built a line of forts across the island from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Clyde. He did this to defend the part he had conquered from the warlike tribes of the north.

4. Some time after this another governor built a wall, joining all the forts together. When the Romans were unable to hold this line of forts, another wall was built farther south. It stretched from the mouth of the Tyne to the Solway Firth.

5. **The First Christian Martyr.**—Shortly after the Romans came to Britain, the Christian religion had begun to spread over the world. Some of the Romans who settled in Britain were Christians, and they taught the Britons about Christ.

6. The Emperor of Rome, wishing to put down the new religion, caused many of those who believed in it to be put to death. Among these was a Briton named Alban, and the place where he suffered is still called St. Albans, in memory of the martyr.

7. **What the Romans did for the Britons.**—The coming of the Romans had been the cause of

great trouble to the Britons, but in the end they gained more than they had lost. When the Romans conquered a country, they taught the people what they themselves knew.

8. They found the Britons with very little knowledge of anything except hunting and fighting. They taught them how to build comfortable houses, how to make better clothing, how to till the fields, and rear cattle. They also made roads and built cities in all parts of the land.

9. **End of the Roman Power: 410 A.D.**—The Romans were masters of Britain for nearly four hundred years. At length they became too weak to continue their rule over all the countries that they had conquered. Other nations had been growing in power, and now made an attack on the city of Rome.

10. To defend Rome from these invaders, Roman soldiers were gathered in from all quarters. In 410 A.D. the last of the Romans left Britain, and the Britons had not only to rule themselves, but also to defend their island against foreign foes.

A-gric'-o-la
strug'-gle
con-tin'-ued
far'-ther
Cal-e-do'ni-a

Gram'-pi-an
Clyde
join'-ing
stretched
Christ'-ian

mar'-tyr
re-lig'-ion
be-lieved'
Al'-ban
suf'-fered

mem'-o-ry
troubl'e
ex-cept'
quar'-ters
for'eign

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Continued , lasted. | river Clyde, on the west of Scotland. |
| 2 Grampian Hills , a range of mountains running across Scotland. | 5 Martyr , one who suffers death for his religion. |
| 3 Firth of Forth , the mouth of the river Forth, on the east of Scotland. | 6 St. Albans , a city in Hertfordshire, England. |
| Firth of Clyde , the mouth of the | 8 Till , to plough and prepare the ground for seed. |
-

Summary :—Julius Agricola became governor of Britain in 78 A.D. He defeated the Caledonians, and to keep them to their own part of the island built a line of forts from the Forth to the Clyde. A wall was built some time after between the river Tyne and the Solway Firth. Some of the Britons became Christians, and one of them called Alban, along with others, was put to death because of his religion. The Romans left Britain in 410 A.D. They had taught the people many useful things.

6. THE COMING OF THE ENGLISH.

1. **Picts and Scots**.—You will remember that the Romans built walls across the island to keep back the wild tribes who lived in the north. When the Romans had gone away, these tribes, who were called Picts and Scots, marched southward against the Britons, killing the people and carrying off their cattle.

2. The Romans had fought the battles of the Britons for so many years that now they were unable to defend themselves. Twice the Britons sent to Rome for help, and Roman soldiers came and drove back their enemies.

At last the Romans told the Britons that they could not come again.

3. **The English.**—At this time tribes of sea-rovers, whose homes were in the countries on the other side of the North Sea, were attacking the Britons in the south. One of the British kings asked two of the chiefs of the sea-rovers—Hengist and Horsa—to help him against the Picts and Scots. He said that he would give the sea-rovers land in payment for their services.

4. **Hengist and Horsa: 449.**—The sea-rovers, under Hengist and Horsa, defeated the Picts and Scots, and drove them back into their own part of the island. They then seized Kent for themselves, and invited others of their friends to share the land with them.

5. For many years large numbers of these people came from the other side of the North Sea, until they became strong enough to occupy the whole of the southern part of the country.

6. **England.**—These invaders were not all of one tribe. Some of them were Saxons, some Jutes, and some Angles. The Angles seem to have been the most powerful, and from them South Britain came to be called England, which means the “land of the Angles.”

7. **Britons driven to the Hills.**—The Romans

had conquered Britain to rule over it. The English tribes—Jutes, Saxons, and Angles—wanted the land to settle in and make it their home. Battles were fought, thousands of the Britons were killed, while many were kept as slaves. Others fled into the hilly parts of the country, where their enemies could not easily follow them.

8. The English called the ancient Britons Welsh, which means “strangers,” and the part of the land into which they were driven is called Wales to this day. Many of the Britons, however, took refuge in the hills of Cornwall.

re-mem'ber	Hors'a	Sax'ons	ea'si-ly
car'ry-ing	ser'veç-es	Jutes	ān'cient
sea-rōv'ers	seized	Añ'gles	strāng'ers
Heñ'gist	friends	pow'er-ful	ref'uge

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Picts , people of the same race as the ancient Britons. | 3 Sea-rovers , sea-robbers or pirates. |
| Scots. The Scots belonged to Ireland, which was once called Scotia. They crossed from Ireland, and settled on the west of Scotland, then called Caledonia. From them it was called Scotland. | Services, help; work done. |
| | 4 Seized, took by force. |
| | Invited, asked. |
| | 6 Jutes, the people of Jutland, a province of Denmark. |
| | 8 Took refuge in, fled for safety to. |

Summary:—After the Romans left, the Britons were unable to defend themselves against their foes. In 449 they called on the English to help them against the Picts and Scots. The English did so, and then took the land to themselves, and drove the Britons into the hilly parts of the country. The invaders were not all of one tribe. The Angles were the most powerful, and from them the country was called England, or “land of the Angles.”

7. OLD ENGLISH KINGDOMS.

1. **Seven Kingdoms.**—The English invaders were not all of one tribe, and they did not all come to Britain at the same time. Each tribe had its own chief or ruler. At one time or another seven different kingdoms were formed, each having its own king. Three of these—Sussex, Wessex, and Essex—were founded by the Saxons, and Kent was founded by the Jutes.

2. The Angles, who were the most powerful tribe, got the largest share of the land; and, as we have seen, from them the whole country received its name. They founded the kingdoms of Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria.

3. **The English become Christians.**—The English were heathens, just as the Britons had been when the Romans came. It was the Romans who first taught the Britons about Christ. Long after the Romans had left Britain, a priest named Gregory saw some English slave-boys for sale in the Roman market.

4. When Gregory became Pope—that is, the head of the Christian Church at that time—he remembered the slave-boys he had seen, and he sent a preacher named Augustine to teach the English and to try to make them Christians.

THE OLD ENGLISH KINGDOMS



1. Kent, founded by Jutes under Hengist, 457 A.D.
2. Sussex (South Saxons), founded 490 A.D.
3. Wessex (West Saxons), founded by Cerdic, 519 A.D.
4. Essex (East Saxons), founded 527 A.D.: included Middlesex.
5. Bernicia (Anglians), founded 547 A.D.: combined with Deira into Northumbria, 603 A.D.
6. East Anglia (Anglians), founded 575 A.D.
7. Mercia, or the Marches (including Middle Anglia and Southumbria), founded 582 A.D.



AUGUSTINE PREACHING TO THE SAXONS.

5. Augustine began his work in Kent in 597, as the Queen of that part of the country was already a Christian. Before long the King was also converted. As he was the most powerful ruler in England at the time, many of the people followed his example. A church was built at Canterbury, in Kent, and this city has ever since been the seat of the chief church in England.

6. **Bretwalda.**—Though the Kings of the Old English kingdoms were very often at war with each other, there was generally one of them who was more powerful than the rest. He was called Bretwalda, or Over-lord. Most of

the fighting that went on in the land was for the purpose of settling which King should be over-lord.

7. After a time the power was divided between three of them, the Kings of Wessex, Mercia, and Northumbria. Egbert, King of Wessex, at length defeated Mercia, and as his power was already owned by Northumbria he became Over-lord of the whole of England in 827.

dif'-fer-ent	Nor-thum'-bri-a	al-read'-y	Bret-wal'-da
re-ceived'	heath'-ens	fol'-lowed	gen'-er-al-ly
Añ'-gli-a	Greg'-or-y	ex-am'-ple	pur'-pose
Mer'-ci-a	Au-gus'-tine	Can-ter-bur-y	set'-ting

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Seven kingdoms , Kent, Sussex,
Wessex, Essex, Bernicia, East
Anglia, Mercia.

Sussex, South Saxons.
Wessex, West Saxons.
Essex, East Saxons. | Mersey, and between East
Anglia and Wales.

2 Northumbria , the land north of
the Humber.

3 Heathens , worshippers of idols.
5 Converted , believed in the Christ-
ian religion.

Followed his example, also be-
came Christians. |
| 2 Añglia , Norfolk and Suffolk.

Mercia, the centre of England,
between the Thames and the | |

Summary:—As the English tribes came one after another at different times, each having its own ruler, seven kingdoms were at length set up. Three of these—Sussex, Wessex, and Essex—were founded by the Saxons, and three—Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria—by the Angles, while the Jutes founded Kent. Pope Gregory sent Augustine to teach the English to be Christians. He began his work at Canterbury, in Kent, and soon many believed. One of the seven kings was usually more powerful than the others, and was called Bretwalda, or Over-lord. After many years of fighting, Egbert, King of Wessex, became Over-lord of all England in 827.

8. OLD ENGLISH KINGS BEFORE ALFRED.

1. **Egbert, King of the English.** — When Egbert, the King of the West Saxons, was Over-lord of all England, he called himself the “King of the English.” He was King of Wessex for twenty-six years before he got the whole of the country into his hands. His reign continued for ten years longer, till 836, in which year he died.

2. **The Coming of the Danes:** 787. — The Danes were of the same race as the English. They also came from the other side of the North Sea. Their country lay to the north of the old country of the English. A little before the time of Egbert they began to make attacks on England, as the Saxons had done in the time of the Britons.

3. At first they only tried to rob the towns and villages near the coast, but as time went on they grew bolder, and pushed their way farther inland. At last they became masters of much of the north and east of England. But soon after, they were defeated, and this put a stop for a while to their inroads.

4. **The Successors of Egbert.** — After the death of Egbert, his son Ethelwulf became King, and after Ethelwulf his four sons—Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred First, and Alfred—suc-

ceeded each other. Their chief work was fighting against the Danes.

5. **The Martyr King.**—In the reign of Ethelred, the Danes tried to make themselves masters of the whole country. Edmund, King of East Anglia, was defeated by them and made prisoner.

6. The Danes had not become Christians like the English, and when they had conquered East Anglia they offered to let Edmund continue to be King if he would promise to obey the Danish chief and give up the Christian religion.

7. Edmund refused to do this, and the Danish leader ordered him to be bound to a tree and shot to death with arrows. The place where he died is still called Bury St. Edmunds, or St. Edmund's town.

com'ing	suc-ces'-sors	Eth'-el-red	re-fused'
vil'-lag-es	Eth'-el-wulf	suc-ceed'-ed	ar'-rows
coast	Eth'-el-bald	of'-fered	Bur'y
de-feat'-ed	Eth'-el-bert	Dān-ish	Ed'-munds

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Alfred. See next lesson. | 7 Refused to, said he would not. |
| 3 Inroads, attacks. | Bound, tied with cords. |
| 4 Successors, those who came after. | Bury St. Edmunds, town in Suffolk, England. |

Summary:—About the time of Egbert, the Danes, who were of the same race as the English, began to lay waste the coasts of England. They made their way farther and farther inland, till they got a great part of the north into their power. The chief work of the Kings of England for fully two hundred years was fighting against them.



ALFRED THE GREAT AND HIS MOTHER.

9. ALFRED THE GREAT.

1. **King Alfred's Boyhood.**—The four sons of Ethelwulf all became Kings of England. Alfred, the youngest of them, became one of the wisest and best Kings that ever sat on the English throne. He showed a great desire for learning while yet a boy.

2. In those days books were scarce, because they had to be written by the hand. This was done by monks, who made the pages of their written books look bright and gay with coloured letters and pictures.

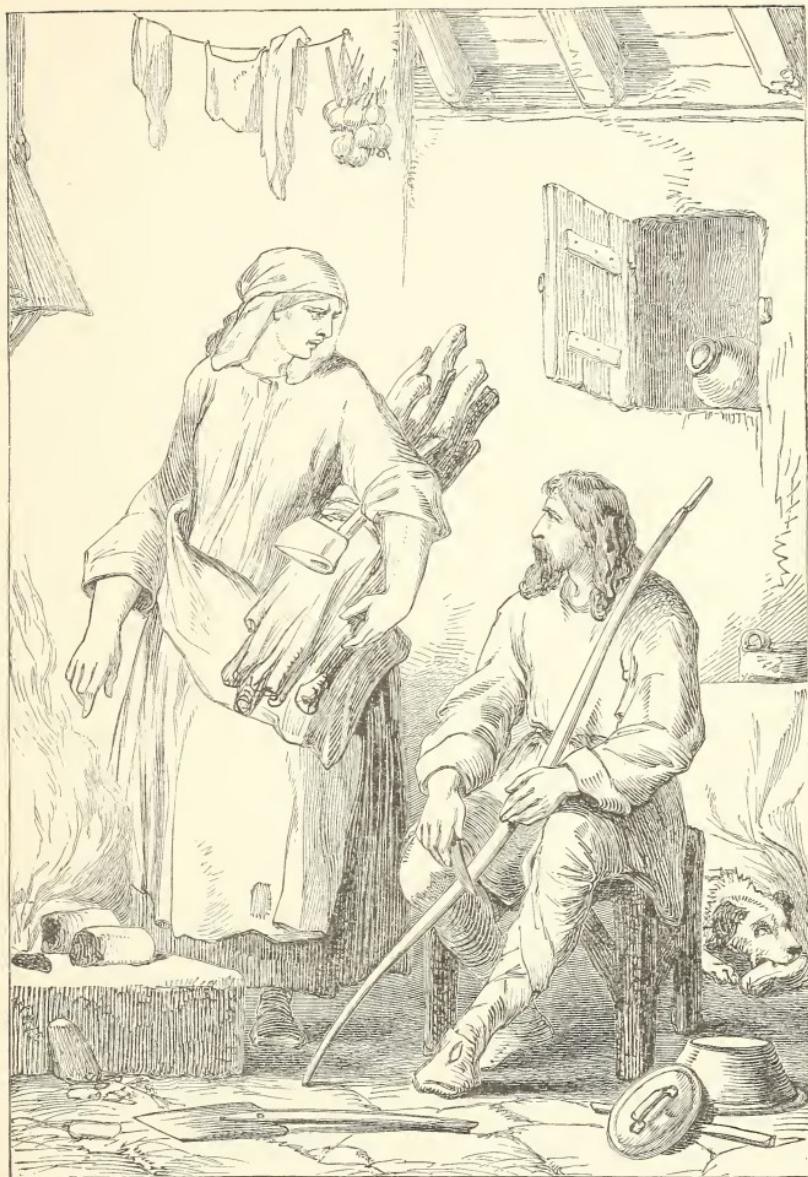
3. One day Alfred's mother showed one of these books to her sons, and told them that she would give the book to the one who first learned to read it. Alfred set about the task, and won the prize.

4. After this he read all the books he could get, and with his own hand turned Latin books into English, that others who could not read Latin might have books to read.

5. **The Danes.**—It was during the reign of Alfred's brother Ethelred that the Danes had put Edmund, the King of East Anglia, to death. No sooner was Alfred on the throne than they tried to obtain greater power.

6. Alfred was at first able to hold his own, till an attack made upon him when he was not prepared scattered his followers, and he was forced to hide himself for a time.

7. **Alfred in the Swine-herd's Cottage.**—Dressed like a countryman, Alfred lived for a time, among the marshes of Somerset, with an old servant who was a swine-herd. The herd's wife, who only knew him as her husband's servant, bade him watch some cakes



ALFRED IN THE SWINE-HERD'S COTTAGE.

which were baking on the hearth. Lost in thought, the King allowed the cakes to burn.

8. For this he was scolded by the woman,

who told him that he would no doubt eat them fast enough. She was more than surprised when she afterwards found that she had scolded her King.

9. **Alfred in the Danish Camp.**—Alfred lived in the herd's cottage till he had received news of a victory which some of his people had gained over the enemy. He then left his hiding-place, and called his friends together.

10. In order to find out how the Danes were placed, and what were their plans, the King dressed himself as a harper, and paid a visit to their camp. The soldiers made him welcome, and he sang and played before their chief. Having found out the plans of the Danes, he made his way back to his followers.

11. **Defeat of the Danes at Ethandun: 878.**—Next day the Danes marched to attack the English, thinking to take them by surprise; but Alfred was ready to receive them, and the battle ended in the defeat of the Danes. Their leader, Guthrum, agreed to become a Christian, and the Danes who remained in England said they would obey Alfred.

12. **Alfred the Great.**—Alfred was a man of much energy and wisdom. No difficulty seemed to him too great to be overcome. He not only saved his country from the

Danes, but he did much for the comfort and welfare of his subjects.

13. He wrote books and built schools, and also helped in the teaching of his people. He made good laws, and forced the people to keep them. He ruled the land for thirty years, and left it so much better than he found it that he won the title of Alfred the Great.

learn'-ing	Lat'-in	bade	Eth'-an-dun
scarce	scat'-tered	hearth	sur-prised'
writ'-ten	swine'-herd	al-lowed'	en'-er-gy
col'-oured	Som'-er-set	scold'-ed	dif'-fi-cul-ty
prize	ser'-vant	doubt	wel-fare

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Desire**, wish.

2 **Scarce**, few in number.

Monks, men who give themselves up to a religious life, and live apart from other people in places called monasteries.

7 **Swine-herd**, one who has the charge of swine or pigs.

Marshes, swamps; low and very wet ground.

Somerset, county in the west of England.

7 **Bade**, ordered ; told.

8 **Surprised**, astonished ; taken aback.

9 **The enemy**, the Danes.

10 **Harper**, a player on the harp, a stringed musical instrument.

11 **Ethandun**, now called Eddington, a place in Wiltshire.

12 **Energy**, power to work.

Welfare, good.

Subjects, people ; those over whom he ruled.

Summary :—Alfred the Great was one of the best Kings who have ever ruled England. His mother roused a love of learning within him while he was a boy, and when he became King he tried to teach his people. The Danes gave him much trouble. He was at one time forced to hide himself in the marshes of Somerset; but having entered the camp of the Danes as a harper, he found out their plans, and was able to defeat them. Those who remained in England agreed to obey Alfred. He was called Alfred the Great because he did so much for the good of his people.

10. OLD ENGLISH KINGS AFTER ALFRED.

1. **Edward the Elder:** 901.—Alfred was succeeded by his son, Edward the Elder. Edward found that the Danes still held several strong towns in the middle of the country. He took these towns, and so often defeated the Danes that his name became a terror to them.

2. Both the English and the Welsh looked upon him as their protector and over-lord, and he was far more powerful than any former English King had been. He was the first sovereign who took the title of King of all England. He was succeeded by his son Athelstan.

3. **Athelstan:** 925.—In this reign the Danes came again, and were joined by the Scots and Welsh. A great battle was fought, and Athelstan won a victory which forced the different races in the country to own and obey him as King.

4. Athelstan was not only a great soldier, but a good ruler. He did much to improve the laws and trade of the country. He was succeeded by his half-brother Edmund.

5. **Edmund the First:** 940.—Edmund was only eighteen years of age when he began to reign. He checked his enemies by the boldness and quickness of his marches. Malcolm,

King of Scotland, assisted him against the Danes.

6. **Dunstan.**—In the reign of Edmund a great man called Dunstan, who was the Abbot of Glastonbury, in Somerset, was of great service in the ruling of the kingdom. Edmund was murdered by a robber whom he had at one time sent out of the country.

7. **Edred: 946.**—Edred, the brother of Edmund, was the next King. Under his rule the whole country became still more united. He was greatly guided by the advice of Dunstan.

8. **Edwy: 955.**—Edred was succeeded by his nephew Edwy, who was called the Fair. He quarrelled with Dunstan, and sent him out of the country. The people did not like Edwy, for he was not a good King. His half-brother Edgar was chosen to rule over the land north of the Thames. Edgar brought Dunstan back, and made him Bishop of London. On the death of Edwy, Edgar became King of the whole country.

9. **Edgar the Peaceable: 959.**—Edgar was one of the most powerful of the Old English Kings. During his reign the country was so free from war that he was called Edgar the Peaceable. Dunstan, who had been made Archbishop of Canterbury, helped the King to govern the land. Schools were built, learning encouraged

in every way, and the power of the law made stronger.

10. There were still lesser kings in different parts of the country, but they were all subject to Edgar. It is said that his barge was once rowed on the river Dee by eight kings who ruled over different parts of the land. Edgar died in 975, and was succeeded by his son Edward.

11. **Edward the Martyr:** 975.—Edward was only a boy when he came to the throne. He was murdered by the order of his step-mother, who wished her own son Ethelred to be King. Edward had reigned only four years. He is called Edward the Martyr.

mid'-dle	Ab'-bot	guid'-ed	Arch-bish'-op
ter'-ror	Glas'-ton-bur-y	ad-vise'	en-cour'-aged
pro-tec'-tor	rul'-ing	neph'-ew	less'-er
eight'-een	mur'-dered	quar'-reled	barge
Mal'-colm	u-nit'-ed	Peace'-a-ble	rowed

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Terror , cause of fear. | 9 Archbishop , chief bishop. |
| 3 Races , peoples. | Encouraged, helped forward. |
| 5 Checked , kept back; stopped. | 10 Subject to , under the rule of. |
| 6 Abbot , the head of an abbey or
monastery. | Barge, large boat. |
| 8 Nephew , brother's son. | River Dee , between Wales and
Cheshire. |

Summary:—The Kings who came after Alfred were also much troubled by the Danes. Edward the Elder and Athelstan gained victories over them, and did much to make the different races in England into one. This was continued by the next four Kings, who were helped by Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury. Their names were Edmund, Edred, Edwy, and Edgar. Edgar was a very powerful King. Edward the Martyr was murdered in 978.

11. OLD ENGLISH AND DANISH KINGS.

1. **Ethelred the Unready**: 978. — Edward's half-brother Ethelred now became King. He was called the Unready, because he had not the spirit and the bravery of the Old English Kings who had gone before him.

2. When the Danes came again, instead of fighting them, he offered them money to go away. They took the money, but they soon came back again for more. Others came with them, and the state of the country grew worse and worse.

3. When the King saw the mistake that he had made, he did a very foolish and a very wicked thing. He caused a great many of the Danes in different parts of the country to be murdered.

4. Among those who were put to death was a sister of Sweyn, King of Denmark. This King at once invaded England, in order to punish Ethelred for the murders that had taken place. Ethelred, who had married a Norman lady, fled to Normandy, in France, and Sweyn became King, but he was never crowned.

5. When the Danish King died, Ethelred returned, and was for a time successful; but Canute, the son of Sweyn, had made up his

mind to be King of England. While the struggle was going on between them, Ethelred died.

6. **Edmund Ironside: 1016.** — The son of Ethelred, who was called Edmund Ironside, fought bravely for his father's throne. After six months he gave up the country north of the Thames to the Danes. He was soon afterwards murdered, and Canute became King of England.

7. **Canute: 1017.** — Though Canute was a Dane, he showed much wisdom by trying to make the English respect and trust him. To obtain their good-will, he sent as many of the Danes as he could spare back to their own country.

8. In 1028 Canute conquered Norway. He was now the ruler of three countries, England, Denmark, and Norway. In flattery some of his people told him that he was the greatest King who had ever lived, and that even the waves of the sea would do his bidding.

9. He ordered his chair to be set on the shore when the tide was coming in. Then he commanded the waves to fall back ; but they still rolled on, and began to flow around his feet. Canute thus showed his foolish followers that though a great King he was only a man. The waves would obey no earthly King. He



CANUTE AND HIS COURTIERS.

died in 1035, leaving three sons—Sweyn, Harold, and Hardicanute.

10. **Harold: 1035.**—Harold, who was called Harefoot, succeeded Canute. His father had wished Hardicanute to be King of England;

but Harold was too quick for him. The Witan, or meeting of the wise men, which was the Parliament of the time, divided the country between the brothers; but Harold died before his brother arrived from Denmark.

11. **Hardicanute: 1040.**—On arriving in England, Hardicanute became King; but his cruelty and foolishness turned the people against him. He did nothing for the good of the country, and died suddenly at a marriage feast, where he had drunk too much. He only reigned two years, and was the last of the Danish Kings.

Un-read'-y	suc-cess'-ful	com-mand'-ed	Par'-lia-men-t
spir'-it	Ca-nute'	Har'-old	ar-riv'-ing
Sweyn	strug'-gle	Har-di-can-ute'	cru'-el-ty
pun'-ish	flat'-ter-y	Hare'-foot	fool'-ish-ness
Nor'-man-dy	bid'-ding	Wit'-an	mar'-riage

Notes and Meanings.

- 1 **Spirit**, courage; bravery.
- 6 **Ironside**, so called on account of his strength and bravery.
- 7 **Respect**, honour; think a great deal of.
- 8 **Denmark and Norway**, countries in the north of Europe on the other side of the North Sea.

- 8 **Flattery**, false praise; words said only to please and not always true.
- 10 **Witan**. The name in full was *Witenagemot*—that is, “of wise men the meeting.” It included bishops and abbots as well as thanes or noblemen.

Summary:—Ethelred the Unready offered the Danes money to leave him at peace, and when this did not succeed he caused many of them who were in England to be murdered, in 1002 A.D. The Danes in revenge drove him out of the country, and set up a King of their own over England. Canute, the first Danish King, tried to gain the good-will of the English. He was succeeded by his two sons, Harold and Hardicanute.

12. THE LAST OLD ENGLISH KINGS.

1. **Edward the Confessor:** 1042.—The next King was Edward, called the Confessor because of the attention he paid to religion. He was one of the sons of Ethelred the Unready, who had fled to Normandy to be out of the reach of Canute. He was also half-brother of Hardicanute, for his mother Emma had married Canute after the death of her husband, Ethelred.

2. The people, tired of Danish rule, were so glad to see an Old English King again on the throne, that they allowed him to do almost as he pleased.

3. Edward had lived for twenty years in Normandy. And when he became King of England he did not forget those who had befriended him. They came to his court in great numbers. Some of them became his chief officers; and the French language began to be spoken by all who wished to obtain the favour of the King.

4. **Earl Godwin.**—The most powerful Englishman at the time was Earl Godwin, whose daughter, Edith, the King had married. His greatness began in the reign of Canute, who had so trusted the English earl that he left

him in charge of England when he was away for some time on a visit to Rome.

5. Earl Godwin, with many of the chief Englishmen, found fault with Edward for showing so much favour to his Norman friends. A quarrel arose between Godwin and the King, and the earl was driven out of the country.

6. **William, Duke of Normandy.**—While Godwin was away, William, Duke of Normandy, visited England. Edward, who had no children, promised to name the Norman duke as his successor to the English throne.

7. **Harold's Promise.**—At length Godwin was allowed to return to his native land, but he died shortly afterwards. His son Harold then became the leading nobleman in England. Once when shipwrecked on the coast of France, he fell into the power of Duke William, and was made to swear that he would help William to the English throne when Edward the Confessor died.

8. Harold did not keep his word. During Edward's life he did his utmost to win the favour of the people ; and when the King died in 1066, he ascended the throne.

9. **Harold the Second.**—When Duke William heard that Edward was dead, and that Harold had broken his promise and become

King, he was very angry. At once he collected an army, and began to make ready to invade England.

10. In the meantime the King of Norway and Harold's brother Tostig invaded the north of the country. Harold defeated them at Stamford Bridge, near York.

11. Four days after this battle, Duke William landed with his army on the coast of Sussex. Harold marched to meet him, and a battle was fought at Senlac, near Hastings, in which the English were defeated and Harold was killed. William, therefore, became King of England.

Con-fes'-sor	of'-fiç-ers	Earl	swear
at-ten'-tion	French	fault	a-scend'-ed
mar'-ried	lañ'-guage	chil'-dren	Stam'-ford
be-friend'-ed	fa'-vour	prom'-ised	Sen'-lac
court	great'-ness	wrecked	Häst'-ings

Notes and Meanings.

3 Befriended him, assisted him ; been his friends.	8 His utmost, all in his power. Ascended, took possession of.
Court, palace ; royal dwelling.	11 Hastings, on the coast of
7 Swear , promise by an oath.	Sussex.

Summary :—Edward the Confessor was the son of Ethelred the Unready. The people were glad to see another English King on the throne. He had lived in Normandy for twenty years. He brought many Normans with him to England, and French began to be spoken at Court. William, Duke of Normandy, wished to be the next King, and Harold, son of Earl Godwin, promised to help him; but when Edward died he himself became King. William then invaded England. He defeated and killed Harold at Senlac, and was crowned King.

THE NORMAN LINE.

(FOUR KINGS.)

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. WILLIAM I. (<i>The Conqueror</i>)..... | 1066-1087: 21 years. |
| 2. WILLIAM II. (<i>Rufus</i>), Son..... | 1087-1100: 13 years. |
| 3. HENRY I. (<i>Beaumont</i>), Brother | 1100-1135: 35 years. |
| 4. STEPHEN, Nephew..... | 1135-1154: 19 years. |
-

13. WILLIAM I. (Part I.)

1066 to 1087: 21 years.

1. **William the Conqueror.**—William, Duke of Normandy, whose father was the cousin of Edward the Confessor, was crowned King of England on Christmas Day 1066.

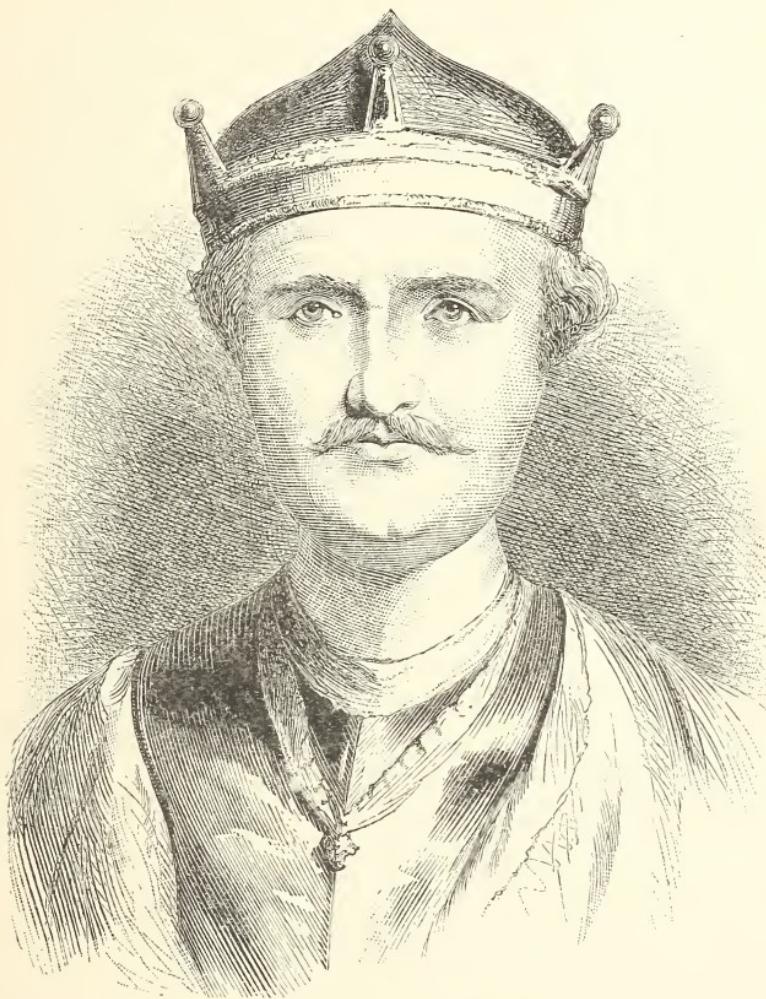
2. Though he is called the Conqueror, because he gained England by conquering Harold, he regarded himself as the rightful ruler of the English. This was because after the battle of Hastings he was chosen King by the Witan.

3. To his Norman followers who had helped him to win the crown he gave the lands of the Englishmen who had fought against him. In this way many of the great estates passed into Norman hands.

4. **William and the English.**—The new King was very anxious to gain the good-will of the English. He promised to rule the country according to English laws, and made some of the chief men his friends. He kept his soldiers

firmly in check, and severely punished some of them who had ill-treated the people.

5. **Rising of the English.**—A few months after



WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

William had become King, he paid a visit to Normandy. The English rose against those whom he had left to rule for him. When he

returned it took him four years to restore order in the land.

6. As a punishment the country from the Tyne to the Ouse was laid waste by Norman soldiers, who burned the houses and killed the people. Castles were then built in various parts of the land, and filled with soldiers to keep the English down. One of these castles is part of the famous Tower of London.

7. **Hereward the Saxon.**—An English leader held out against William for a long time. He made his home on the Isle of Ely, which is surrounded with marshes. His name was Hereward the Saxon. He was at last betrayed by some monks, who showed the Conqueror a secret path over the marshes.

Con'-quer-or	e-states'	ill-treat'-ed	fa'-mous
cous'-in	anx'-ious	re-store'	Her'-e-ward
Christ'-mas	ac-cord'-ing	pun'-ish-ment	sur-round'-ed
re-gard'-ed	firm'-ly	cas'-tles	be-trayed'
right'-ful	se-vere'-ly	va'-ri-ous	se'-cret

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Christmas day, 25th of December, kept as the birthday of Christ. | 5 Restore, bring back. |
| 2 Regarded, looked upon. | 6 Various, different. |
| 3 Estates, lands. | Famous, well-known. |
| 4 Good-will, favour. | 7 Isle of Ely, the northern part of Cambridgeshire. The marsh-land is now drained and cultivated. |
| Firmly in check, strictly under control; in proper order. | Betrayed, made known. |
| 5 Rising, rebellion. | Secret, hidden; not known. |

Summary:—William the Conqueror looked on the throne as his by right, for he had been chosen King by the Witan. He gave the lands of the nobles who had fallen in battle to reward his followers, and tried to make the English his friends. When he went back to Normandy they rebelled, and he laid waste a great part of the country with fire and sword. To keep the English in order he built castles and filled them with soldiers. A brave man named Hereward long held out against him, but was at last betrayed by some monks.

14. WILLIAM I. (Part II.)

1. **The New Forest.**—William was very fond of hunting, and to provide means for the enjoyment of this sport, he made what is called the New Forest in Hampshire. This was done by clearing all the people and their houses from the land, and planting it with trees.

2. Many persons were made homeless by this cruelty. Some of them became outlaws, and used the forest as a hiding-place, where they killed the King's deer.

3. This harsh treatment raised bitter feeling between the English and the Normans, and prevented for a long time all hope of their becoming one people.

4. **The Feudal System.**—William had given land to the Norman barons, for which, instead of paying rent, they had to provide him with a number of soldiers in time of war. This is called the Feudal System, from the word *feud*, a fief or fee, meaning a piece of land.

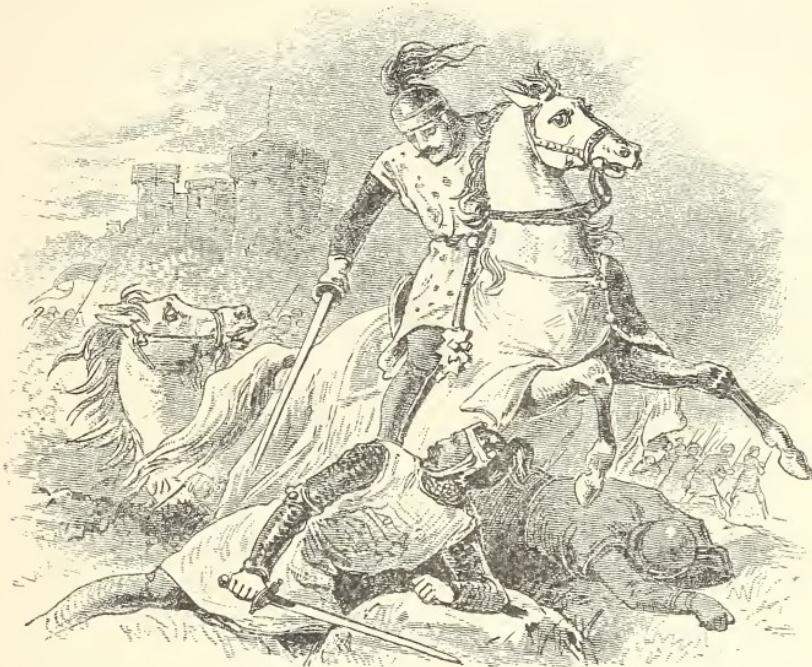
5. **Domesday Book.**—That the King might know exactly how much land each man had and how many soldiers he might expect from each landowner, he caused every estate in the country to be measured, and a full description of it to be written down in the Domesday Book. This book is still kept.

6. **Curfew Bell.**—The King ordered a bell to be rung at eight o'clock at night in every parish throughout the land. This was a signal to the people to put out their fires and lights, and so protect the wooden houses from the risk of fire. The English did not like this, because it seemed to them to be a mark of slavery.

7. **William's Sons.**—The Conqueror had four sons—Robert, Richard, William, and Henry,—who caused him much trouble. Robert, the eldest, quarrelled with his brothers, and made war on his father.

8. In one battle the father and son met and fought, for, being covered with armour, they did not know each other. Robert struck down his father from his horse, and would have killed him had he not seen his face. He was then so shocked that he fell down before his father and asked his pardon.

9. **Death of William.**—While trying to take a town in France, William met with his death.



COMBAT BETWEEN WILLIAM AND HIS SON.

His horse trod on some hot ashes, and began to rear and plunge. The King, who had become very fat and heavy, was hurt by the saddle. He died after a few weeks' illness, in the sixty-third year of his age. He had been King of England twenty-one years.

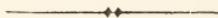
10. William was an able man and very active. When he had made up his mind to do a thing, he allowed nothing to turn him from his purpose. Many of his acts of cruelty he regarded as needed to keep good order in the land.

en-joy'-ment	bar'-ons	meas'-ured	sig'-nal
pre-vent'-ed	fief	de-scrip'-tion	slāv'-er-y
be-com'-ing	Domes'-day	Cur'-few	quar'-relled
Feu'-dal	ex-act'-ly	par'-ish	ar'-mour
Sys'-tem	land'-own-er	through-out'	sad'-dle

Notes and Meanings.

- 1 **Provide**, make.
Outlaws, men who had broken the laws and were no longer protected by them.
- 3 **Harsh**, unkind ; cruel.
Becoming one people, living together as men of the same race.
- 4 **Barons**, lords ; nobles.
- 5 **Description**, account.
- 6 **Parish**, the district in which at one time there was at least one church.
- 6 **Signal**, sign ; order.
Mark of slavery, sign that their rights as free men had been taken away from them.
- 8 **Armour**, coat-of-mail, or metal covering worn to protect the body in battle.
- 9 **Rear and plunge**, rise on its hind legs.

Summary :— To provide hunting-grounds William drove many people from their houses and lands, and planted the district with trees. This raised a bitter feeling between the English and the Normans. When William gave land to his barons, he did not ask them to pay rent, but to provide him with soldiers in time of war. He made a register of all the land in the country, which was called Domesday Book. He caused a bell to be rung at night, when the people had to put out their fires and lights. His sons gave him much trouble by quarrelling with him and with each other. He died of a hurt caused by the rearing of his horse.



15. WILLIAM II.

1087 to 1100: 13 years.

1. **William Rufus**.—William was the son of the Conqueror. He was called Rufus, or the Red, on account of his red or ruddy face. It was his father's wish that he should be King, and William had crossed the Channel to England and taken possession of the crown

before his eldest brother Robert thought of moving.

2. William gained many to his side by the promises he made to the English—but which



WILLIAM RUFUS.

he never kept—that he would not make them pay heavy taxes, and that he would let them hunt upon their own ground.

3. **William and Robert.**—Robert, who was

now Duke of Normandy, was far too careless and easy-going to fight for the throne of England.

4. William, however, who wanted Normandy, seized some of the strongholds. He was preparing to take the rest, when an agreement was come to between him and Robert. Things were to remain as at present; but when one of them died, the other was to succeed to both England and Normandy.

5. **Pilgrims to the Holy Land.**—In those days people were in the habit of going to Jerusalem, to worship in the church which was said to be built over the grave of our Saviour. Jerusalem was in the hands of the Turks, who were not Christians. They used the pilgrims very cruelly, and tried to hinder them from getting into the church which they had come so far to see.

6. **Peter the Hermit.**—When this had gone on for some time, a pilgrim named Peter the Hermit went from country to country, throughout all Europe, calling upon the Kings and Princes to send an army to Jerusalem for the purpose of taking it out of the hands of the Turks.

7. During the next two hundred years, large armies from all the Christian countries of Europe invaded the Holy Land. These wars

were called Crusades, or Wars of the Cross, because those who took part in them wore a cross on their shoulders.

8. **The First Crusade: 1096.**—Robert, Duke of Normandy, was eager to go on the First Crusade. To obtain money for this purpose, he agreed to give up Normandy to his brother William for five years in return for ten thousand marks. William was only too glad to agree to this; and Robert took the money and went to Palestine.

9. **Death of William.**—William was killed by an arrow when hunting in the New Forest. It is said that Sir Walter Tyrrel was shooting at a deer; he missed his mark, and the arrow glancing off a tree struck the King.

10. In great fear Tyrrel fled from the spot and escaped to France. In the evening the body of the King was found and carried to Winchester in a cart. William was a cruel man, and did little or nothing to win the goodwill of his people.

11. A stone, which may still be seen in the New Forest, marks the spot where the Red King was slain more than eight hundred years ago. It contains these words:—"Here stood the oak-tree on which an arrow, shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel at a stag, glanced off, and struck King William the Second, surnamed



RUFUS STONE IN NEW FOREST.

Rufus, on the breast ; of which stroke he instantly died, on the 2nd of August, 1100. King William the Second, being thus slain, was laid in a cart belonging to one Purkess, and drawn from hence to Winchester, and buried in the cathedral church of that city. That the spot where an event so memorable happened might not hereafter be unknown, this stone was set up by John, Lord Delaware."

Ru'fus	hab'it	shoul'ders	sur-named'
pos-ses'sion	Je-ru'sa-lem	Pal'es-tine	Pur'kess
pre-pär'ing	Säv'iour	Tyr'rel	ca-the'dral
a-gree'ment	Her'mit	glauc'ing	mem'o-ra-ble
pil'grims	Cru-sades'	Win'ches-ter	Del'a-aware

Summary:—William Rufus, though not the Conqueror's eldest son, became King, according to his father's wish. This brought about a quarrel between Robert and William. At length the brothers agreed to let things remain as they were so long as they both lived. Peter

the Hermit preached a Crusade against the Turks. Robert, who wanted to go on the Crusade, agreed to give up Normandy to William for five years for a sum of money. William Rufus was found dead in the New Forest, shot with an arrow.

Notes and Meanings.

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|--|--|
| 1 The Channel , the English Channel between France and England.
5 Pilgrims , travellers who visit a holy place.
Holy Land , Palestine, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea: called the Holy Land because it was the native land of Jesus Christ.
Jerusalem , the chief city of Palestine.
Our Saviour , Christ.
Turks , people belonging to Turkey. | 6 Peter the Hermit , a French soldier, who became religious, and went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The sufferings which he saw the Christians endure led him to preach a Crusade. A <i>hermit</i> is one who withdraws from the world and lives a lonely holy life.
8 Eager , very wishful.
9 Glancing , darting.
10 Winchester , chief town of Hampshire. It was once the capital of England. |
|--|--|

16. HENRY I.

1100 to 1135 : 35 years.

1. **Henry Beauclerc.**—Henry was the youngest son of the Conqueror. He was called Beauclerc, because he was able to read and write at a time when few people had any learning.

2. His elder brother, Robert, Duke of Normandy, had not yet returned from Jerusalem. The keeper of the royal treasures—the crown, the sceptre, and the jewels — was one of Robert's friends ; but Henry took them by

force, and proceeded to London, where he was crowned.

3. **Henry's Promises.**—To obtain the good-will of the people Henry promised to allow them greater freedom than they had. He said that he would not force them to pay money in any unlawful way. As those promises were given in writing, the paper on which they were written was called a charter.

4. **Henry and Robert.**—Robert came home soon after Henry had become King. He invaded England, and was helped by the Norman barons; but the King's promises kept the people on his side. Instead of fighting, the brothers met, and agreed that Robert was to give up his claim to the English throne for a yearly payment of three thousand marks.

5. Soon after this Henry invaded Normandy, took Robert prisoner, and brought him to England. He was put into Cardiff Castle, in Wales, and kept there for the rest of his life—nearly twenty-eight years. It is said that, in order to prevent him from escaping, Henry ordered his brother's eyes to be burned out with a red-hot needle.

6. **Henry's Queen.**—Henry's Queen was Matilda, daughter of Malcolm Third, King of Scotland. She was the niece of Edgar Atheling, the next heir to the throne when the

Conqueror became King. This marriage united the Old English race of Kings with the Norman line.



HENRY THE FIRST.

7. The White Ship: 1120.—Henry and Matilda had two children, William and Maud. When William was eighteen his father took him on

a visit to Normandy, and made the barons there swear to obey him. On the return voyage the Prince's ship ran upon a rock, and all on board but one were drowned. It is said that, after hearing the news, the King never smiled again.

8. Death of Henry.—Henry died in Normandy after a few days' illness. He left the crown to his daughter Maud, and made his nobles and his nephew Stephen promise to obey her. Maud was married first to Henry, Emperor of Germany; and at his death she became the wife of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou. Their son, Henry, became King, 1154.

Beau'-clerc	pro-ceed'-ed	Car'-diff	heir
treas'-ures	un-law'-ful	e-scāp'-ing	Geof'-frey
scep'-tre	writ'-ing	Ma-til'-da	Plan-tag'-e-net
jew'-els	char'-ter	niece	Añ'-jou

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Beauclerc (pronounce <i>Bo'clair</i>), from two French words, <i>beau</i> , fine; and <i>clerc</i> , a scholar. | extreme south-east of Glamorganshire, about 2 miles from the Bristol Channel. |
| 4 Marks. A mark was 13s. 4d., so that 3,000 marks would equal £2,000 of our money. | 6 Heir , rightful successor. |
| 5 Cardiff Castle. Cardiff is in the | 8 Añ'-jou , an old province of France, now known as Maine-et-Loire. |

Summary:—Henry the First got the crown before his brother Robert came home. When Robert returned he invaded England; but Henry agreed to give him a yearly sum of money to go away. Soon after, Robert was imprisoned in Cardiff Castle, where he remained till he died. Henry married Matilda, daughter of the King of Scotland, and had two children, William and Maud. William was drowned in the wreck of the *White Ship*. When Henry died, he left the crown to his daughter.

17. STEPHEN.

1135 to 1154: 19 years.

1. **Stephen.**—Stephen was the son of Adela, the daughter of the Conqueror. Neither he nor the barons kept their promise to place Henry's daughter Maud on the throne.

2. Stephen wanted to be King, and the barons did not wish to be governed by a woman. To please the nobles, Stephen allowed them to build castles for themselves on their own lands, and to hunt in their own forests.

3. **War with David of Scotland: 1138.**—David the First, King of Scotland, was Maud's uncle. To force Stephen to give up the crown, he invaded England and laid waste Northumberland.

4. A great battle was fought at Northallerton, in which the Scots were defeated. This was called the Battle of the Standard, because the English fought under a cross fixed to the top of a mast, and hung with banners.

5. **Stephen and Maud.**—The cause of Maud was taken up by her half-brother, Robert of Gloucester. During the struggle Stephen was taken prisoner, and Maud became Queen for a time; but the manner in which she treated even her best friends set them against her.

6. At length Stephen was set free, in return for Robert of Gloucester, who had been made

prisoner by Stephen's friends. Soon after, Maud was besieged at Oxford. For fear of falling into the hands of Stephen she dressed



STEPHEN.

herself in white, that she might not be seen on the snow-covered ground, and so escaped. At last she was forced to retire to Normandy.

7. Maud's Son, Henry.—Maud did not continue the struggle for the crown ; but her son Henry, now a man, invaded England and claimed the throne. He was the Duke of Normandy, and the lord of wide lands in France, which made him very powerful. It was at length agreed that Stephen should be King as long as he lived, but that at his death Henry should have the crown.

8. Death of Stephen.—Henry had not to wait long, for Stephen died in 1154, after a reign of nineteen years. He was a better man than any of the other Norman Kings had been, but he was not a wise ruler.

Ad'-e-la	North-al'-ler-ton	strug'-gle	re-tire'
gov'-erned	Stand'-ard	man'-ner	claimed
North-um'-ber-land	Glouces'-ter	be-sieged'	pow'-er-ful

Notes and Meanings.

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|--|--|
| 2 A woman. In France there was a law that no woman should ascend the throne, and the Norman barons who had come from France to England did not care to have a female ruler. | 3 Maud's uncle. Her mother was a sister of the Scottish King. |
| Governed , ruled over. | 4 Northallerton , 28 miles north-east of York. |
| | 6 Besieged , surrounded with armed forces. |
| | Retire , withdraw ; go away to. |

Summary:—As the barons did not want to be ruled by a woman, they allowed Stephen to become King. In return, he allowed them to build strong castles and hunt in the forests. David of Scotland tried to put Maud on the throne, but was defeated at Northallerton. Her half-brother, Robert of Gloucester, then took her side; but at last she had to go away to Normandy. When her son Henry became a man, Stephen agreed to make him his heir, and shortly after died.

THE PLANTAGENET LINE.

(EIGHT KINGS.)

1. HENRY II. (*Plantagenet*).....1154-1189: 35 years.
 2. RICHARD I. (*Cœur de Lion*), Son.....1189-1199: 10 years.
 3. JOHN (*Lackland*), Brother1199-1216: 17 years.
 4. HENRY III. (*Winchester*), Son.....1216-1272: 56 years.
 5. EDWARD I. (*Longshanks*), Son.....1272-1307: 35 years.
 6. EDWARD II. (*Caernarvon*), Son.....1307-1327: 20 years.
 7. EDWARD III. (*Windsor*), Son.....1327-1377: 50 years.
 8. RICHARD II. (*Bordeaux*), Grandson.....1377-1399: 22 years.
-

18. HENRY II. (Part I.)

1154 to 1189: 35 years.

1. Henry Plantagenet.—Henry the Second was the son of Maud, daughter of Henry the First, and Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou. He was the most powerful King of his time, as he not only ruled over England and part of Wales, but also over the greater part of France.

2. Henry and the Barons.—The liberty which Stephen had given to the barons to build castles on their own lands had caused much fighting all over the country. The barons were so strong that they made war on one another and did just as they pleased. There was no one able to keep them in order, and some of them even dared to defy the King himself.

3. Henry's first step was to destroy a great

many of the castles and force the barons to obey the laws. He set up proper courts of justice, and took back royal lands that had been given away.



HENRY THE SECOND.

4. In all this he was greatly helped by the people, who wished to make the King strong, in order that he might be able to

free them from the bad treatment of the barons.

5. **Thomas Becket.**—The foremost man in England during this reign was Thomas Becket (à Becket). He had helped Henry to restore order in the country, and as a reward the King made him Chancellor—that is, Keeper of the Royal Seal.

6. In 1166 Becket was made Archbishop of Canterbury, when he at once stopped his rich and costly manner of living, and began to eat coarse food and to wear rough clothing. This was not what the King wanted, and he began to dislike Becket.

7. **The King and the Archbishop.**—Henry's dislike for Becket became greater every day, and at length ended in an open quarrel. A priest, who had been guilty of a crime, was tried and punished by the Archbishop, who refused to allow him to be tried in the King's court. Becket claimed that the King's judges had no power to punish the clergy.

8. At a meeting of the barons and bishops, held at Clarendon in Wiltshire, it was decided that the judges of the land had a right to punish priests who broke the laws, just the same as other men, and for a time Becket gave way. The quarrel, however, began again, and it grew so fierce that Becket had to leave the country.

lib'er-ty	treat'ment	re-ward'	guilt'y
de-fy'	Beck'et	Chan'cel-lor	cler'gy
de-stroy'	fore'most	coarse	Clar'en-don
jus'tice	re-store'	clōth'ing	fierce

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2 Defy , set at naught ; disobey. | figure of the King. Papers |
| 3 Courts of justice , buildings in which judges try prisoners. | on which laws were written had to be stamped with the Royal Seal. |
| 5 Foremost , chief ; first ; greatest. | |
| Royal Seal, a stamp on which were the royal arms or the | 7 Guilty of a crime , broken some Clergy , ministers ; priests. [law. |
-

Summary :—Henry the Second was a very powerful King. He had hard work in keeping the barons in order. He set up courts of justice to free the people from the bad treatment of the barons. Thomas Becket helped him in this, and was made Chancellor, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The King and he quarrelled about the trial of a priest. A meeting of barons, held at Clarendon, declared that the King was right. After this Becket left the country.

• • •

19. HENRY II. (Part II.)

1. **Murder of Becket: 1170.**—At length the quarrel between the King and Becket was made up. The Archbishop returned ; but he found his lands in the hands of others, and the King did not seem very willing to give them back to him. Becket cut off from the Church some of those who had taken the King's side.

2. When Henry heard of this he was very angry, and said, “ Will no one of those who eat my bread free me from this unruly priest ? ” Four of the King's knights, on hear-

ing these words, agreed with each other to slay Becket.

3. They were at the time with Henry in Normandy, and secretly crossed over to England. Having gone to Canterbury, they found Becket in the Cathedral. There they slew him.

4. When the King heard of the murder he was not only very sorry, but also much afraid of the Pope's anger; for at this time the Pope was the head of the Christian Church.

5. **Henry's Penitence.**—To make peace with the Pope the King built a splendid tomb for Becket. Four years afterwards he showed his sorrow for having caused the priest's death by walking through the streets of Canterbury with bare feet, and being scourged with knotted cords before Becket's tomb.

6. **Conquest of Ireland: 1172.**—At this time Ireland was divided into six provinces, each of which had its own king. These kings were constantly fighting with each other, and one of them asked Henry for help.

7. The English King allowed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, and others to go to the aid of the Irish chief. Soon after, Henry went to Ireland, and the Irish chiefs promised to obey him. He gave his son John the title of Lord of Ireland.

8. **Troubles at Home.**—The barons did not like the changes which the King had made in the early part of his reign, for these had greatly lessened their power. They therefore joined his enemies, and a rising took place.

9. The King of Scotland invaded England, but was taken prisoner at Alnwick Castle ; and before he was set free he was forced to own Henry as over-lord of Scotland.

10. **Death of Henry.**—The King's sons also turned against him. They were urged to this by their mother and the King of France. When Henry heard that his favourite son, John, had taken part with the rebels, he fell ill of a fever and died.

11. Henry was a clever man, and a lover of peace. He was fond of pleasure ; and when his temper got the better of him he acted with great cruelty.

un'-ru'-ly
se'-cret-ly
pen'-i-tence

splen'-did
sor'-row
scourged

knot'-ted
prov'-inc-es
Pen'-broke

les'-sened
Aln'-wick
fa'-vour-ite

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Cut off , declared them to be no longer members of. | 5 Penitence , sorrow for what had been done. |
| 2 Unruly , not willing to obey or be ruled over. | Scourged, whipped. |
| 3 Secretly , without letting it be known.

Can'-ter-bur-y. See page 29.
Cathedral, the chief church. | 9 Alnwick Castle , the residence of the Dukes of Northumberland. |
| | 10 Rebels , those who tried to overthrow the power of the King. |

Summary:—The quarrel between the King and the Archbishop was made up ; but when Becket returned he found his lands in the hands of others. His treatment of those who had taken the King's side began the quarrel again, and some of the knights, thinking the King wished it, killed Becket before the altar. To make peace with the Pope, Henry built a fine tomb for Becket, and caused himself to be scourged in front of it. In 1171 Ireland was conquered, and Henry gave his son John the title of Lord of Ireland. His sons caused him much trouble, and he died of a fever in 1189.

20. RICHARD I.

1189 to 1199 : 10 years.

1. **Richard Cœur de Lion.**—Richard, called Cœur de Lion, or the Lion-hearted, was the third son of Henry the Second. His elder brothers had died before their father.

2. He did not care much for his kingdom, except to get money from it to enable him to engage in the wars of the Cross. Of the ten years during which he reigned he spent only about six months in England.

3. **The Third Crusade.**—Richard joined with Philip, King of France, in the Third Crusade. The two kings had a bitter quarrel, and Philip returned home.

4. While in Palestine, Richard also quarrelled with another of the leaders, called the Duke of Austria. Unable to take Jerusalem, Richard set out for England.

5. **Richard a Prisoner.**—On his way home he was shipwrecked. Trying to pass through

Austria, in the dress of a pilgrim, he was seized by the Duke, with whom he had quarrelled. The Duke gave Richard up to the



RICHARD COEUR DE LION.

Emperor of Germany, who kept him in prison for more than a year, until the English people paid one hundred and fifty thousand marks for his freedom.

6. **Disorder in the Land.**—When Richard came home he found the country in great disorder. In his absence the rich and strong had shown no respect for the poor and weak.



RICHARD THE FIRST IN BATTLE.

7. Life and property were nowhere safe, and the forests were filled with robbers. It

is said that Robin Hood, the famous outlaw, lived at this time in Sherwood Forest.

8. Richard and John.—Richard's brother, John, and the King of France, were plotting against Richard when he returned. John wished to be King, and Philip of France wanted to make Normandy part of his kingdom. The presence of Richard, however, was quite enough to put a stop to these plots; and at his mother's request, he forgave his brother.

9. Death of Richard.—While trying to take a castle in France, Richard was struck by an arrow, and the wound caused his death. He was a brave man, but a bad King. He left no children to succeed him.

Cœur
ex-cept'
Phil'ip

Aus'-tri-a
seized
Em'-per-or

dis-or'-der
ab'-sence
prop'er-ty

Sher'-wood
pres'-ence
re-quest'

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2 Engage, take part.
<i>Wars of the Cross</i> , Crusades. | 6 In his absence, while he was away from England. |
| 5 One hundred and fifty thousand marks, nearly £70,000. | 7 Sherwood Forest, in Nottinghamshire. |
| 6 Disorder, want of order; the breaking of the laws. | 8 Request, desire; asking.
9 A castle, Chaluz. |

Summary:—Richard only cared for his kingdom to get money from it to go on a Crusade. While away, he quarrelled with the King of France and the Duke of Austria. This quarrel was the cause of his imprisonment in Germany when on his way home. The English people paid one hundred and fifty thousand marks to get him free. When he came back he found much disorder. His brother John had been trying to get the throne; but Richard forgave him, and died some time after in France from an arrow wound.

21. JOHN.**1199 to 1216: 17 years.**

1. **John.**—Two persons claimed the throne on the death of Richard—Arthur, his nephew, a boy of twelve, and John, his brother.

2. Arthur was the son of Geoffrey, an elder brother, who was now dead. John seized the throne, and then tried to get rid of Arthur. He shut him up in a French castle, and there caused him to be put to death.

3. **Loss of Lands in France.**—John's cruelty to his nephew made the King of France and the French barons so angry with him that they took up arms, and seized much of the land which he had in France. From this time Normandy no longer belonged to the Kings of England.

4. **John and the Pope.**—John quarrelled with the Pope on the question of who was to be Archbishop of Canterbury. The Pope ordered the churches of England to be closed, and for six years there was no worship in the land.

5. As John still held out, the Pope urged the King of France to drive him from his throne. This so frightened the English King that he yielded, and said he would do as the Pope wished.

6. **Magna Carta: 1215.**—John had a number

of persons from France about his court who had fought for him against Philip. He put these men into high offices, and gave them



JOHN.

lands which did not belong to him. He also did many other wicked and cruel things which caused much misery among his people.

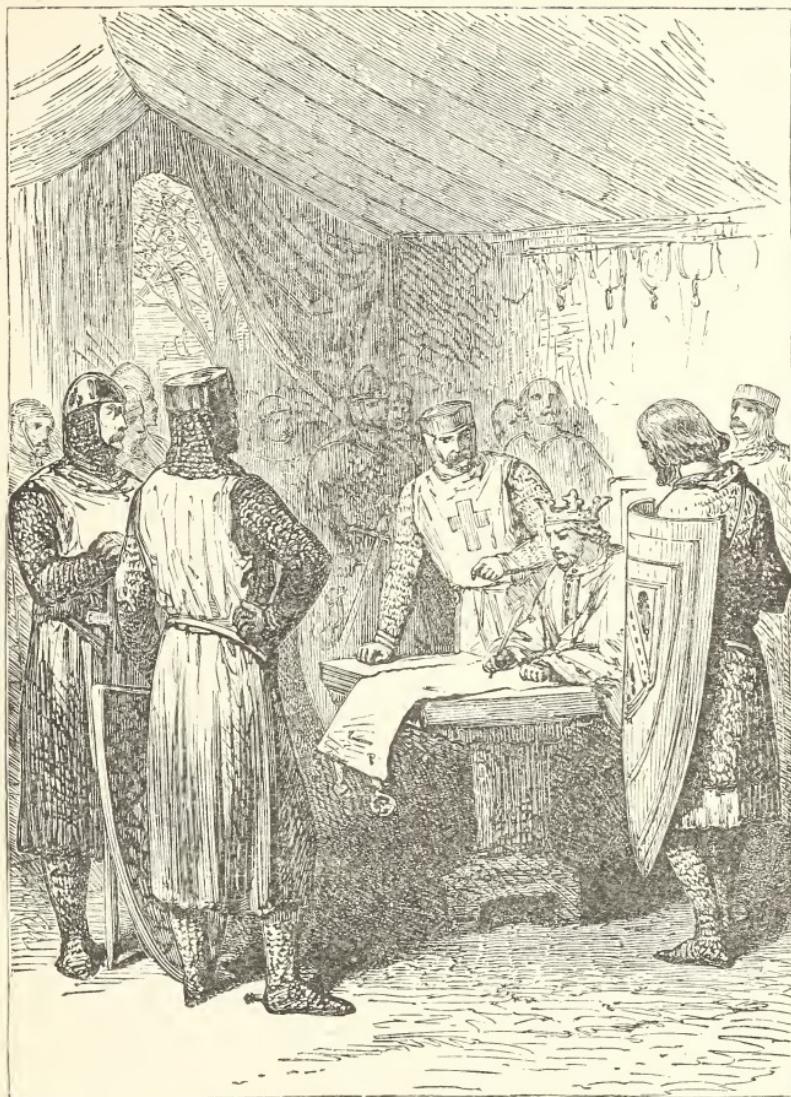
7. The Normans and the English were both against him, and made up their minds to put an end to his unlawful acts.

8. One Sunday in 1215 the barons forced John to sign a paper, called Magna Carta, or the Great Charter, in which he promised to rule according to the law of the land, and among other things he agreed not to keep any one in prison without a trial.

9. **John's Anger.**—The King only signed the paper because he was afraid of the barons. He did not intend to keep his promise, and as soon as he was left to himself he began to act more cruelly than before. He raised an army of hired soldiers, and passed through the country, burning houses and robbing and killing the inhabitants.

10. **The Barons and the French King.**—To escape from the violence of the angry King the people fled to the forests and hills. The barons called on Louis, the son of the French King, to come and take the throne. Louis came with an army, and John marched to meet him; but as the English were crossing the Wash, the tide rose so rapidly that the King and his army had scarcely time to escape.

11. **Death of John.**—In the rush for life the King's crown, jewels, and money were lost.



JOHN SIGNING MAGNA CARTA.

This trouble brought on a fever, of which he died. John was a bad man and a bad King. He was a liar, a coward, and a man of whom nothing good can be said.

Ar'-thur	fright'-ened	tri'-al	Lou'-is
be-longed'	of'-fic-es	signed	rap'-id-ly
ques'-tion	mis'er-y	rob'-bing	scarce'-ly
or'-dered	Mag'-na	in-hab'-i-tants	li'-ar
church'-es	Car'ta	vi'-o-lence	cow'-ard

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 6 Misery , distress; pain of body or mind. | 9 Inhabitants , people. |
| 8 Magna Carta , signed at Runnymede, an island on the banks of the Thames, near Windsor. | 10 Violence , cruel conduct.

The Wash , a large opening on the east coast of England, between Lincoln and Norfolk. |
| 9 Hired soldiers , men who fought for pay, and had no other interest in the country. | 11 Coward , one who is without courage. |
-

Summary:—John put his nephew Arthur to death. This made the French King and his barons so angry that they took from him the lands he held in France. John also quarrelled with the Pope, who closed the churches and ordered the King of France to drive him from the throne. This made him give in. John ruled so badly that the barons forced him to sign a paper called *Magna Carta*, in which he promised to rule according to the laws. He soon broke his promise, and the French King's son was asked to come and take the throne. In the meantime, John died of a fever, after having been nearly drowned in the waters of the Wash.



22. HENRY III.

1216 to 1272: 56 years.

1. **Henry the Third.**—Henry was the son of John. He was only nine years old when he became King; and as the crown had been lost in the Wash, he was crowned with his mother's golden bracelet till a crown could be made for him. As the King was so young, the Earl of Pembroke was made guardian and ruler of the land.

2. **The French.**—Though the barons had asked Louis to come and take the English throne, they had no wish to see England be-



HENRY THE THIRD.

come a part of France. Therefore, when John was dead they at once took the side of Henry.

3. **Defeat of the French.**—Louis was not willing to return home without trying to get the

English crown. The country, however, was now united against him. His army was defeated at Lincoln, and his fleet was destroyed off the coast of Kent. This put an end to the struggle, and in the same year he returned to France.

4. **A weak King.**—When Henry was seventeen years of age, he took the power into his own hands. But he was not a good King ; he allowed favourites to have too much power, and to fill too many of the great offices of the country.

5. **The Mad Parliament.**—Henry's weakness in giving up the government to men who knew nothing of English laws and customs caused the barons to rise against him. A Parliament was called to raise money to pay the King's debts. The barons came to it with arms in their hands. It met at Oxford, and was called the Mad Parliament. It made rules to guide the King in governing the country ; but he refused to follow them.

6. **Henry and the Barons.**—At length war broke out between the King and the barons. A battle was fought at Lewes, in Sussex, in which Henry was taken prisoner. Prince Edward gave himself up soon afterwards.

7. Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, then called together a Parliament in the

King's name. This consisted of members chosen by the people in all parts of the land, and may be said to have formed the first House of Commons.

8. Prince Edward made his escape from those who had charge of him, and gathering together a large army, he met Simon de Montfort at Evesham. Leicester was defeated and killed, and the King was again placed on his throne.

9. **Death of Henry.**—Prince Edward, with his wife Eleanor, took part in the seventh and last Crusade. While he was away, his father died, after reigning fifty-six years—longer than any of our monarchs except George the Third. Henry was a weak ruler, and easily led by favourites.

brace'-let	sev'-en-teen	Si'-mon	Eves'-ham
guar'-di-an	weak'-ness	Mont'-fort	E-lean'-or
Liñ'-coln	gov'-ern-ment	Leices'-ter	reign'-ing
fleet	debts	con-sist'-ed	mon'-archs
de-stroyed'	Lewes	Com'-mons	ea'-si-ly

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Bracelet**, an ornament for the wrist worn by ladies.

4 **Favourites**, men holding high offices because they were friends of the King, and not because they were fitted for them.

7 **Consisted**, was made up.

House of Commons, the Lower House of Parliament, in which

the members elected by the people sit. The other House is called the House of Lords. Parliament now makes the laws and carries on the government of the country.

8 **Evesham**, in the county of Worcester.

9 **Monarchs**, kings or queens.
Crusade. (See pages 56, 57.)

Summary:—Henry the Third became King at the age of nine years and the Earl of Pembroke ruled in his name. The barons took his side against Louis, who was defeated and went back to France. Henry was a weak King, and allowed his favourites to do as they pleased. The barons, with Simon de Montfort at their head, tried to force him to rule according to law, and war broke out. Montfort called together the first House of Commons. Two battles were fought, in one of which Henry was taken prisoner, and in the other Montfort was killed. Henry reigned fifty-six years.

23. EDWARD I.

1272 to 1307: 35 years.

1. **Edward the First.**—Edward was the eldest son of Henry the Third. He was on his way home from the Holy Land when he heard of his father's death.

2. He was a much better ruler than his father had been, and was also a brave and wise man. His first work was to put down the disorders which had arisen in the late reign. Having done this he set about a more difficult task.

3. **Conquest of Wales:** 1282.—Edward had a strong desire to rule over the whole island of Britain. He was not satisfied with being King of England only; he wished to add Scotland and Wales to his kingdom.

4. There had been many wars with Scotland; and once when a Scottish King was a prisoner in England he had been forced to own the English King as his over-lord. Other

Kings had tried to conquer Wales, but had failed.

5. Edward led an army against the Welsh,



EDWARD THE FIRST.

and defeated them near Snowdon. For five years he marched his soldiers through their land; but it was not till the death of Llewellyn,

the Prince of Wales, that the war came to an end in 1282.

6. **The first English Prince of Wales: 1284.**—When Edward brought the Welsh chiefs together, that they might promise to obey him, he said that he would give them a Prince who was a Welshman by birth, and who could not speak one word of English. This Prince they promised to obey.

7. The King then ordered his infant son, who had been born a few days before, at Caernarvon Castle, to be brought in. “Here,” said he, “is your new Prince;” and ever since then the eldest son of the English sovereign has been called Prince of Wales.

8. **War with Scotland.**—At this time a number of persons claimed the crown of Scotland, and Edward claimed the right to settle which of them should be King, because long before William the Lion of Scotland had submitted to Henry the Second at Alnwick Castle.

9. As Edward did not get his own way, he made war on Scotland. In this he was at first successful. He carried off to England the ancient stone on which the Kings of Scotland were crowned, and which now forms part of the British Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey.

10. **Sir William Wallace.**—The first to make



THE FIRST ENGLISH PRINCE OF WALES.

a stand against the English was Sir William Wallace, who defeated them in a battle near Stirling. He was in turn defeated at Falkirk, A few years afterwards a false friend gave him up to Edward, who put him to death in London.

11. **Robert the Bruce.**—Robert the Bruce next placed himself at the head of the Scottish

army. He was of the royal line, and before long the strength of the country gathered round him. He was crowned at Scone in 1306.

12. Death of Edward.—When Edward heard that Bruce had been crowned, he was very angry, and rose from a sick-bed to march once more upon Scotland. The effort was too much for his strength. He was unable to go beyond Carlisle, near which city he died.

13. His last wish was that the war should go on, and that his body should be carried into Scotland in front of the army, till that country had been overcome.

a-ris'-en	birth	suc-cess'-ful	Wal'-lace
dif'-fi-cult	in'-fant	ān'-cient	false
sat'-is-fied	Caer-nar'-von	Cor-o-na'-tion	Scone
failed	sov'er-eign	West'-min-ster	ef'-fort
Lle-wel'-lyn	sub-mit'-ted	Ab'-bey	Car'-lisle

Notes and Meanings.

4 Snowdon, in Wales, the highest mountain in South Britain.

In it our sovereigns are crowned. It contains the graves of some of our most famous men—monarchs, chief statesmen, warriors, sailors, and authors.

8 Submitted to, owned as over-lord

9 Coronation Chair, the chair in which the sovereigns of Great Britain sit when they are crowned.

11 Scone, in Perthshire, where the Kings of Scotland were crowned.

Westminster Abbey, a famous abbey or church in London.

Summary:—Edward the First was away from home when his father died. His first task was to put down the disorder which had arisen. He conquered the Welsh, and made his eldest son “Prince of Wales.” He tried to conquer Scotland, but failed. Sir William Wallace, who opposed him, was beheaded; but Robert Bruce was crowned King of Scotland. When Edward was dying, he gave orders that his body should be carried in front of the army till Scotland was conquered. He reigned for thirty-five years.



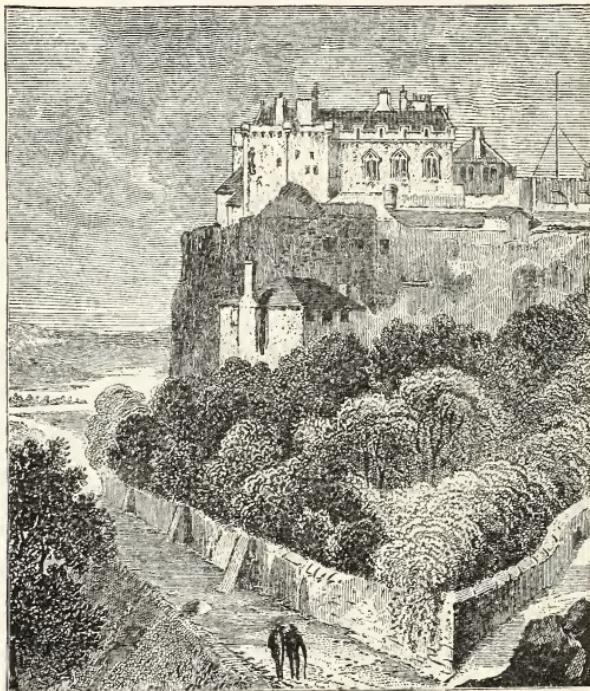
24. EDWARD II.

1307 to 1327: 20 years.

1. **Edward the Second.**—Edward the Second was the son of Edward the First. He was too fond of pleasure to have any desire to carry out his dead father's wishes. He gave up the war with Scotland, and buried his father in Westminster Abbey. On his tomb

he put the words : “ Here lies the Hammer of the Scots.”

2. **Edward's Favourites.**—He soon lost the good-will of his people by showing too much favour to worthless foreigners. This made his nobles so angry that they seized his chief favourite and put him to death.



STIRLING CASTLE.

3. **Battle of Bannockburn: 1314.**—Bruce was crowned King of Scotland in 1306 ; but many of the strongholds of the country were still held by English soldiers. One by one, however, he got them back, until Stirling Castle

was the only place that held out against him.

4. To prevent Bruce from taking this castle, Edward marched into Scotland with an army of one hundred thousand men—the finest army that any King of England had ever brought into the field.

5. Edward had forty thousand horse-soldiers, many of them being clad in mail,—horses as well as men. More than half the army consisted of archers with their six-foot bows, each man with his four and twenty cloth-yard arrows; whence the boast that “every English Bowman carried the lives of two dozen Scotsmen at his belt.”

6. Bruce gathered an army of thirty thousand men. It was made up mostly of foot-soldiers armed with long spears or with pikes; but it contained very few horsemen—only five hundred besides the leaders and the nobles.

7. At Bannockburn, a few miles south of Stirling, the two armies met. A great battle was fought. The English were defeated, and Edward narrowly escaped with his life.

8. **The King's Quarrels.**—The King still had favourites, but this time they were not strangers. This fact, however, did not make the nobles think that it was fair to favour one more than another.

9. To make matters worse, Edward quarrelled with his Queen, Isabella, who was a bad and selfish woman. To get the power into her own hands, she took the side of the nobles. They began a war against the King, and took him prisoner.

10. **Death of Edward.**—No sooner was Edward in the hands of the barons than Parliament declared that he was no longer King. His son Edward was placed on the throne; but the real power was in the hands of the Queen.

11. Edward was treated with great cruelty. He was moved from place to place, but was at last shut up in Berkeley Castle, where he was secretly put to death.

pleas'ure	for'eign-ers	strāng'ers	Is-a-bel'la
bur'ied	Ban'nock-burn	fact	self'ish
Ham'mer	tāk'ing	mat'ters	de-clared'
worth'less	nar'row-ly	quar'relled	Berke'ley

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Pleasure , amusement; games; hunting, etc. | and the Lowlands of Scotland. |
| 2 Chief favourite , Piers Gaveston. | 10 Declared , said. |
| 3 Stirling Castle , a strong fortress in Stirlingshire, on the river Forth, between the Highlands | 11 Berkeley Castle , near the Severn; 15 miles south-west of Gloucester. |

Summary:—Edward the Second did not carry out his father's wish. He was too fond of pleasure, and lost the good-will of the people by giving too much power to his favourites. He fought the Battle of Bannockburn to save Stirling Castle from being taken by the Scots, but was defeated. Edward quarrelled with the nobles, and with his Queen, Isabella. They united against him, and having dethroned him, put him to death in Berkeley Castle.



EDWARD THE THIRD.

25. EDWARD III.

1327 to 1377: 50 years.

1. **Edward the Third.**—Edward the Third, the eldest son of Edward the Second, was only fifteen years old when he became King.

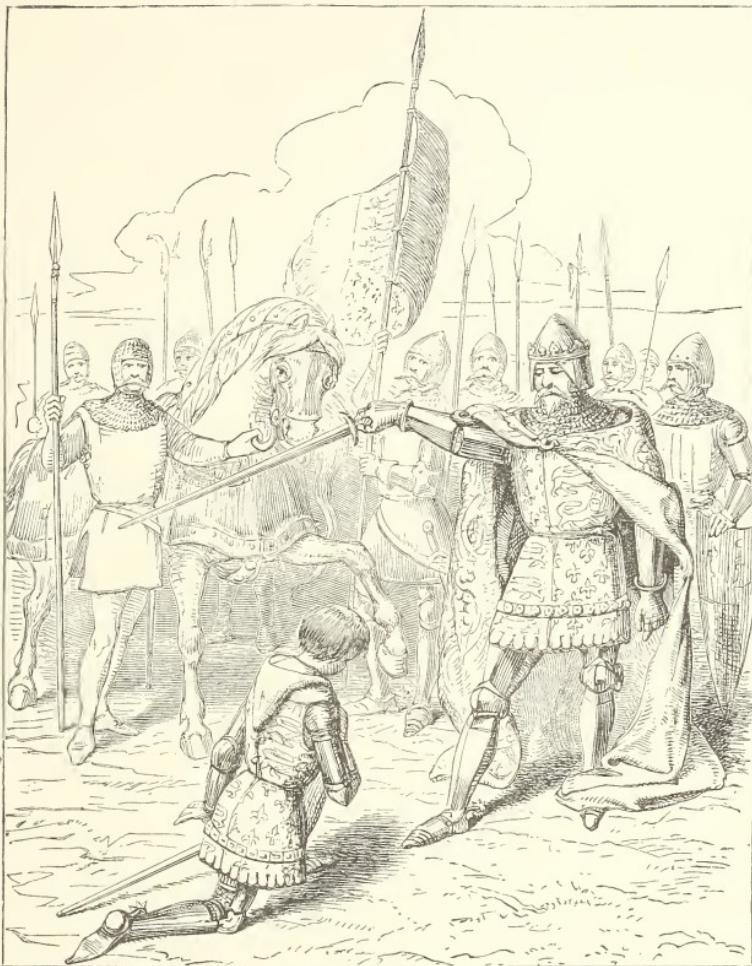
2. His mother was the real ruler, and she placed much of her power in the hands of her favourite Mortimer. So badly did they rule that when the King was eighteen years old he took the power into his own hands, hanged Mortimer, and confined the Queen to her house during the rest of her life.

3. **War with Scotland.**—War began again with Scotland in the first year of Edward's reign. Several battles were fought, and the town of Berwick fell into the hands of the English. Since then it has been regarded as an English town. In the end the Parliament of England admitted the independence of Scotland.

4. **War with France.**—Edward's mother was the daughter of the King of France, and as there was at the time a quarrel about the crown of that country, Edward laid claim to it, and called himself King of France.

5. **The Black Prince.**—Edward crossed over to France to fight for the crown. As soon as he landed he knighted his son, the Prince of Wales, then a lad of fifteen. He was called the Black Prince from the colour of his armour.

6. **Battle of Crècy: 1346.**—After fighting several battles, Edward marched towards Calais, and was met by the French army at Crècy, where a great victory was gained by



KNIGHTING OF THE BLACK PRINCE.

the English, chiefly through the bravery of the Black Prince.

7. The King watched the battle from a windmill, and when he was told that his son was hard pressed, he said, “Let the boy win his spurs ; his shall be the glory of the day.”

8. The Prince of Wales’s Feathers.—Among

the slain was the blind King of Bohemia, whose badge of three ostrich feathers has ever since been borne by the Prince of Wales. Over it is the motto, " Ich Dien," I serve. The chief outcome of this battle was the taking of Calais, which remained an English town for two hundred years.

9. The Black Death.—Three years after the Battle of Crecy a deadly sickness, called the Black Death, passed over Europe. In England alone many thousands of persons died. This caused great misery all over the land. Trade was at a standstill, the crops were unreaped, and food became so dear that many died of want.

10. Battle of Poictiers: 1356.—The war with France began again, and the Black Prince led an army into that country. Wishing to return, he was met by a French army seven times as large as his own. This he defeated, and having taken the King and his son prisoners, he brought them to England.

11. Royal Prisoners.—There was at this time another captive King in London. David the Second of Scotland had been defeated and taken prisoner at Nevil's Cross, in Durham, in the year 1346. He was set free in 1357 on payment of a large sum of money. John, King of France, died in London.

12. Death of the Black Prince: 1376.—The Black Prince became ill while taking part in a war in Spain. He gained a victory, but returned home to die. He was a brave and generous man, and would most likely have been a good and useful King.

13. Death of Edward.—In the following year the King died, at the age of sixty-four, after reigning fifty years. He was a brave man and an able ruler.

Mor'ti-mer	in-de-pen'-dence	chief'ly	borne
con-fined'	knight'-ed	feath'-ers	mot'-to
Ber'-wick	Crec'-y	Bo-he'-mi-a	Po-ic-tiers'
ad-mit'-ted	Cal'-ais	badge	gen'-er-ous

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2 Confined, kept ; shut up. | 8 Bohemia, a country in Germany ; now part of Austria. |
| 3 Admitted, owned. | Badge, emblem ; mark or figure by which a person or thing is known. |
| Independence, freedom ; right to rule itself. | Ostrich, the largest of birds : it has fine feathers. |
| 6 Crecy, a village 48 miles south of Calais. | Motto, watch-word ; saying. |
| Calais (<i>Kal'ay</i>), a strong sea-port in the north of France, nearly opposite to Dover. | 9 Want, starvation ; lack of food. |
| 7 Win his spurs, gain his first battle ; show himself fit to wear the spurs of a knight. | 10 Poictiers (<i>P'wa-teers'</i>), in the west of France. |
| | 12 Generous, kind-hearted. |

Summary:—For three years after Edward the Third became King, his mother and Mortimer ruled. War began again with Scotland, and ended in its independence being admitted. War broke out also with France, during which the battles of Crecy and Poictiers were gained by Edward the Black Prince. The Kings of Scotland and France were both prisoners at once in Edward's hands. The Black Prince died in 1376, and his father in the year after. The Black Death cut off very many in England, and there was great misery from want of trade and scarcity of food.

26. RICHARD II.

1377 to 1399: 22 years.

1. **Richard the Second.**—Richard the Second, the son of the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward the Third, came to the throne when only eleven years of age. Nine of the chief men of the country were chosen to act for him until he was old enough to rule.

2. **Wat Tyler.**—The people of England had to find money to pay for all the wars which their Kings carried on. One way in which the money was raised was by causing every person above fifteen years of age to pay a tax of one shilling. This was called a poll-tax—that is, a tax per head.

3. The poor people thought that it was unfair that they should have to pay as much as the rich, and the tax-gatherers made things worse by their rudeness. One of these men behaved so badly at the house of Wat Tyler that Tyler struck the man with a hammer, and killed him on the spot.

4. At the head of a great many people Tyler then marched to London, doing much harm by the way. Richard met them, and while Tyler was speaking to him he put his hand on the bridle of the King's horse.

5. The Lord Mayor of London at once struck Tyler to the ground, and he was killed by another of the King's followers. Richard



RICHARD THE SECOND.

then promised to the people that he would put everything right; but he did not keep his word.

6. **Richard's Weakness.**—When Richard was twenty-two years of age he took the government of the country into his own hands. Feeling himself too weak to guide his unruly people, he left much of the power in the hands of others. This soon raised a quarrel between him and his nobles, which in the end caused him to lose both his crown and his life.

7. For quarrelling with each other, he sent out of the country his cousin, the Duke of Hereford, the son of the Duke of Lancaster, and also the Duke of Norfolk.

8. His uncle the Duke of Lancaster died, and the King seized his lands. When Hereford heard of this, he made up his mind to drive his cousin from the throne. He landed in Yorkshire with a few followers, but was soon at the head of a large army, with which he entered London.

9. **Richard's Death.**—When Hereford arrived in England the King was in Ireland. Richard returned, to find that his kingdom had passed from his hands. He was taken to London as a prisoner, where he gave up his crown.

10. In the following year he was murdered in Pontefract Castle. Richard was in many respects like Edward the Second. He was both weak and selfish, and never knew his duty as a King.

e-nough'	tax'-gath-er-ers	speak'-ing	Lañ'-cas-ter
caus'-ing	rude'-ness	bri'-dle	ar-rived'
shil'-ling	be-haved'	May'-or	Pon'-te-fract
un-fair'	Ty-ler	lose	du'-ty

Notes and Meanings.

- 2 **Wat Tyler**,—that is, Wat the tiler. In those days persons were often named from the work they did.
Poll, head.
- 3 **Rudeness**, roughness; not being civil.
- 4 **Bridle**, a strap used by a rider to guide his horse.
- 5 **Lord Mayor**, chief magistrate of the city of London.
- 10 **Pontefract Castle**. Commonly pronounced *Pom'-fret*; 21 miles south-west of York.

Summary:—Richard was a boy when he became King, and had to be guided by a council of the chief men. A disturbance took place, headed by Wat Tyler, about the payment of a tax, and a great many people marched to London. The King met them, and promised them many things, but did not keep his word. Some time after two of the nobles—the Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk—quarrelled, and Richard banished them. When the Duke of Lancaster, Hereford's father, died, Richard seized on his estate. Hereford came back and drove Richard from the throne. He shut him up in Pontefract Castle, where he was put to death.



HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

(THREE KINGS.)

1. HENRY IV. (*Bolingbroke*), Cousin.....1399-1413: 14 years.
 2. HENRY V. (*Monmouth*), Son1413-1422: 9 years.
 3. HENRY VI. (*Windsor, Red Rose*), Son1422-1461: 39 years.
-

27. HENRY IV.

1399 to 1413: 14 years.

1. Henry the Fourth.—Henry was the son of the Duke of Lancaster, and the grandson of Edward the Third. We have seen that he took the throne from his cousin, Richard the Second.

2. Henry had no right to be King even after Richard's death, for the children of his father's elder brother were alive. Many plots were laid against Henry; but he was watchful and active, and most of the people were on his side.

3. Troubles in Wales.—A rising in Wales took place under Owen Glendower, who claimed to be descended from the old Welsh princes. He was joined by the Scots and the Percies of Northumberland. A battle was fought at Shrewsbury, and the rebels were defeated.

4. A royal Prisoner.—While on a voyage to France, Prince James of Scotland, who was afterwards James the First, was taken pris-

oner by the English, and carried to London. He was kept in England for nineteen years.

5. **Henry, Prince of Wales.**—The King's eldest



HENRY THE FOURTH.

son, Prince Henry, caused his father a good deal of trouble. He was kind-hearted and full of spirit, and the people were very fond

of him. His love of sport, however, sometimes carried him too far, and it is said that he once took part in a robbery.

6. Some of his friends were put in prison. The young Prince asked to have them set free, and because the judge would not do so Henry struck him on the face. The judge ordered the Prince to be put in prison. When the King heard of this, he said that he was pleased to know that he had a judge who could act so faithfully.

7. **Death of Henry.**—The King's strength was worn out by illness before he was an old man. He died at the age of forty-seven, leaving four sons and two daughters. He was bold and watchful, but of a harsh temper. Having taken the crown by force, he had many enemies, and ruled more by fear than by love.

a-live'	de-scend'ed	rob'ber-y	leav'ing
watch'ful	Per'cies	faith'ful-ly	harsh
Ow'en	Shrews'bur-y	strength	tem'per
Glen-dow'er	car'ried	ill'-ness	en'e-mies

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3 Shrewsbury , county town of Shropshire. | 5 Spirit , fun; life. |
| 4 James the First . This Scottish King must not be taken for James the Sixth of Scotland, who, in 1603, became James the First of Great Britain. | 6 Act so faithfully , judge with such justice, treating rich and poor alike. |
| | 7 Harsh , rough; cruel.
Temper , manner of treating other people. |

Summary:—Henry the Fourth was the grandson of Edward the Third, but had no right to be King. For this reason he was much troubled with plots, and had to fight with the Scots and Welsh together. He defeated them in the Battle of Shrewsbury. James, Prince of Scotland, was taken prisoner, and remained in England for nineteen years. The King's eldest son, by his love of fun and mischief, caused his father much trouble; but a judge to whom he was rude put him in prison. Henry died at the age of forty-seven.

28. HENRY V.

1413 to 1422: 9 years.

1. **Henry the Fifth.**—Henry the Fifth was the son of Henry the Fourth. When he became King he at once gave up his wild ways. He told his former friends that he meant to lead a new life, and begged them to follow his example. He took as his advisers the wisest men of the land.

2. **The Lollards.**—The followers of John Wyclif (who in Richard the Second's reign had tried to make changes in the Church) were called Lollards. They wished to bring about a change in the religion of the country.

3. Their leader was Sir John Oldcastle, afterwards Lord Cobham, who had been one of the Prince's companions. He was tried and condemned to death; but escaped from the Tower in 1417. After this he was again taken prisoner, and burned to death.

4. **War with France.**—The war with France,

which had been carried on by Edward the Third, now began again. Henry saw that the French King was not liked by his subjects, and wishing to find work for his barons, who were giving him a good deal of trouble, he made up his mind to invade France.

5. **Battle of Agincourt: 1415.**—With thirty thousand men Henry crossed over to France, and took one of the chief seaports. On his march to Calais he was met at Agincourt by a French army of sixty thousand men.

6. Henry had lost more than half of the soldiers that he had brought from England, and even those who remained were almost worn out with hunger and fatigue.

7. Crécy was near at hand, and Henry remembered what had been done there nearly sixty years before. Early in the morning the English began the attack. The archers led the way; and after shooting their arrows from behind a row of sharp stakes, they rushed upon the French ranks. The French troops gave way, and their leader and ten thousand of his men were slain.

8. Henry's army was too small to follow up this victory. He came back to England, where he received a joyful welcome from the people. Some even rushed into the sea to meet the boat that was bringing him to land.

Parliament voted him a large sum of money, and he again invaded France, with a much larger army than before.



HENRY THE FIFTH.

9. This time he carried all before him. Peace was made, and it was agreed that Henry should marry the daughter of the



BATTLE OF AGINCOURT.

French King; that he should be Regent of France while the weak King Charles lived; and that he should succeed to the throne at the King's death.

10. **Death of Henry.**—Henry had no sooner returned to England than he was suddenly called back to France. The French King's eldest son, helped by a body of Scots, had beaten the English. Henry marched into

Paris, and was about to be declared King of France, when he fell ill, and died in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

11. Henry was a great soldier and an able man. He was a good ruler, and treated justly both rich and poor. He had been well taught, and was fond of the company of learned men.

12. His widow, Catherine, the daughter of the French King, married a Welsh gentleman, Owen Tudor. From them descended the royal House of Tudor, of which the first King was Henry the Seventh.

form'-er	Lol'lords	Ag-in-court'	joy'-ful
meant	Wyc'lif	huñ'ger	Re'-gent
begged	Cob'ham	fa-tigue'	de-clared'
ex-am'ple	com-pañ'ions	re-mem'bered	Cath'er-ine
ad-vis'ers	con-demned'	arch'ers	Tu'-dor

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Example**, manner of life.

2 **John Wyclif**, a clergyman who preached against the Pope ruling over the English Church. He was the first translator of the whole Bible into English.

3 **Condemned**, sentenced.

4 **Subjects**, people over whom he ruled.

5 **Agincourt** (*Aj-in-coor'*), in the north of France. [King.

9 **Regent**, ruler in place of the
10 **Paris**, capital of France.

Summary:—When he became King, Henry the Fifth changed his conduct, and he took the advice of the wisest men. Sir John Oldcastle, leader of the Lollards, was put to death, because he wished to change some things in the Church. A war was begun with France. The Battle of Agincourt was gained; and Henry, who married the daughter of the King of France, was to be the next King. In Paris, where he had gone to be proclaimed King, Henry died in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

29. HENRY VI. (Part I.)

1422 to 1461: 39 years.

1. **Henry the Sixth.**—Henry the Sixth was the son of Henry the Fifth. He was a baby, only nine months old, when his father died. Shortly after this the King of France died also; and Henry, according to the treaty made with his father, was proclaimed King of France. The Duke of Bedford, the King's uncle, was appointed to govern in Henry's name.

2. **War with France.**—Fighting still went on in France. Charles, a son of the late King, claimed the French throne. The English army laid siege to Orleans, and it seemed as if the city would fall into their hands, when the French received help in a very strange manner.

3. **Joan of Arc.**—One day, while the siege was going on, a young girl from a village in the east of France went to the French Prince and told him that she had been sent by God to save Orleans and to crown him King. Charles listened to her story, and willing to do anything to beat the English, he put Joan at the head of some troops.

4. The English were so much surprised that they let Joan enter Orleans with her army;

and the French soldiers, believing that she had been raised by Heaven to save her country, fought with so much bravery that at length



HENRY THE SIXTH.

they drove the English from before the walls. On account of this victory, Joan was called “The Maid of Orleans.”

5. Joan defeated the English in several battles, and won back for the French King a great part of the country that he had lost. Within two months Charles was crowned King of France at Rheims.

6. Many French cities were still in the hands of the English, and the struggle continued. For a time Joan carried all before her; but at last she was taken prisoner, and burned to death for a witch in the market-place of Rouen. The King, for whom she had done so much, did nothing to try to save her from this cruel death.

7. **Loss of France.**—From this time the English power in France began to grow less. The Duke of Bedford died; and though the English held Paris for a time, they had to give it up in 1440. In 1451 all the towns, except Calais, that had been held by the English in France were again in the hands of the French.

8. **Jack Cade.**—The people of England were very angry when they heard of the losses in France. A rising took place in Kent among the common people. They were led by Jack Cade, who called himself Mortimer, the family name of the House of York. He defeated the King's soldiers, and marched to London, which he held for two days. He was at last defeated and slain.



JOAN AT THE CORONATION OF CHARLES.

(856)

pro-claimed'
ap-point'-ed
siege
Or'-le-ans

re-ceived'
Jo-an'
list'-ened
troops

sur-prised'
be-liev-ing
Heav'en
Rheims

witch
Rou-en'
loss'es
fam'i-ly

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Treaty, agreement.
Proclaimed, declared to be. | of Paris, where the French kings were crowned. |
| 2 Laid siege to, attacked in order to take.
Orleans, a town of France, on the river Loire. | 6 Witch, a woman supposed to have magic power.
Rouen (<i>Roo-ang'</i>), a town in France; formerly capital of Normandy. |
| 5 Rheims, ninety miles north-east | |

Summary:—Henry the Sixth became King when nine months old, and the Duke of Bedford ruled in his name. The war went on with France, and the English were successful, till a girl named Joan of Arc led the French to beat them. She was called “The Maid of Orleans,” because she beat the English away from Orleans. They lost everything they had in France except Calais, and the people at home were so angry that a rebellion broke out, led by Jack Cade. It was put down, and Cade was slain.



30. HENRY VI. (Part II.)

1. **York and Lancaster.**—Henry the Sixth was weak both in mind and body. On the death of those of his friends who had helped him to rule the country, there began a struggle for power which ended in civil war.

2. Henry had as yet no son, and the next heir was Richard, Duke of York, who had, through his mother, a better right to the throne than the King himself. Both Henry and Richard were members of the royal family,

and had descended from Edward the Third; but Richard belonged to an older branch than Henry. When once Richard had begun to think of being King, he did not give up the idea, even when Henry's son was born.

3. About this time the King fell ill, and was unable to govern. Richard became Protector of the land, and ruled in his name. When Henry recovered from his illness, the Duke of York was unwilling to give up his power. He got ready to fight, and so the Wars of the Roses began.

4. **Wars of the Roses.**—The Wars of the Roses were so called because the King's party, who were of the House of Lancaster, wore red roses, while those who took the side of the Duke of York wore white ones.

5. The first battle was fought at St. Albans in 1455, when the King was defeated and made prisoner. He was, however, soon set free, and a short time of peace followed.

6. Four years later the war began again. Henry was once more a prisoner, and York laid claim to the throne. Parliament decided that Henry should reign till his death, and that the crown should then pass to the House of York.

7. Queen Margaret was very angry when she heard that her son was to be shut out

from the throne. At Wakefield Green she defeated the Yorkists. In this battle the Duke of York was slain, and his head, wearing a paper crown, was stuck on the walls of York city.

8. Edward, the son of the fallen Duke, claimed the crown. At Mortimer's Cross he defeated the King's army, marched to London, and was declared King with the title of Edward the Fourth.

9. Henry escaped to the north of England, but was afterwards taken prisoner and placed in the Tower of London. He was too weak-minded to rule alone, and had to bear the blame of the faults of those in whom he trusted.

i-de'a	un-will'ing	Wake'field	fall'en
Pro-tec'tor	St. Al'bans	York'ists	faults
re-cov'ered	de-cid'ed	wear'ing	trust'ed

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Civil war, a war between parties
of the same country. | 7 Paper crown, placed on the
Duke's head in mockery, be-
cause he had claimed to be
King. |
| 3 Recovered, got better. | |
| 5 St. Albans, in Hertfordshire. | |
| 7 Wakefield Green. Wakefield is
a town in Yorkshire. | 8 Mortimer's Cross, in the north
of Herefordshire. |

Summary:—Henry the Sixth was too weak to hold his own, and Richard, Duke of York, thought he would like to be King. When Henry fell ill he ruled in his name, and was unwilling afterwards to give up his power. He prepared to fight, and the Wars of the Roses—York, the white rose, against Lancaster, the red—began. Several battles were fought, in one of which Richard was killed; but his son Edward marched to London, and was proclaimed King Edward the Fourth.

HOUSE OF YORK.

(THREE KINGS.)

1. EDWARD IV. (*White Rose*).....1461-1483: 22 years.
 2. EDWARD V., Son.....1483: 11 weeks.
 3. RICHARD III., Uncle.....1483-1485: 2 years.
-

31. EDWARD IV.

1461 to 1483: 22 years.

1. **Edward the Fourth.**—Edward the Fourth was the son of Richard, Duke of York, who was slain at Wakefield Green. He was the true heir to the throne, which had been seized by the House of Lancaster when Henry the Fourth deposed Richard the Second.

2. We must remember that his right lay, not in being the Duke of York, but because his mother was descended from an older son of Edward the Third.

3. Henry the Sixth was still alive, and the northern part of the country remained faithful to him. At Towton, in Yorkshire, one of the most terrible battles was fought; and as this gave Edward the command of the north, the power of the Red Rose was completely crushed.

4. **Warwick, the King-maker.**—The most powerful noble in England at this time was the Earl of Warwick. He was a strong supporter of Edward, until a quarrel took place

about the King's marriage ; for Warwick had wished Edward to marry his daughter.

5. The Earl fled to France, where he joined Queen Margaret ; and they raised so great an army that Edward had to flee. Henry the Sixth was taken from prison and once more set on the throne.

6. Edward soon returned, and his friends flocked around him in vast numbers. The two armies met at Barnet, where Warwick was defeated and slain. Warwick was called the King-maker, because by his help Edward had been made King, and also because he had been able to restore Henry to the throne, when he quarrelled with Edward.

7. Henry was again thrown into the Tower ; but Queen Margaret fought yet another battle for the crown of England. She was defeated at Tewkesbury, and along with her son Edward was taken prisoner.

8. **Death of Henry and Prince Edward.**—The King caused the young Prince to be brought before him, and was so angry at his brave conduct that he struck him on the face with his iron glove. The King's brothers then stabbed the noble youth to death with their daggers. A few weeks afterwards King Henry was found dead in the Tower.

9. **The Death of Edward.**—Edward reigned for

twelve years after the Battle of Tewkesbury, when he died at the age of forty-one. He was not a good man, and he cruelly treated



EDWARD THE FOURTH.

those of his enemies who fell into his power. Printing was first carried on in England during this reign.

throne	ter'-ri-ble	mar'-riage	an-oth'-er
de-scend'-ed	com-plete'-ly	Mar'-gar-et	Tewkes'-bury-y
re-mained'	War'-wick	flocked	stabbed
Tow'-ton	sup-port'-er	thrown	dag'-gers

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Deposed , put off the throne. | 8 Iron glove , part of the armour worn in battle. |
| 6 Flocked , gathered.
Vast, very large. | Dagger, a short sword. |
| Barnet, in Hertfordshire; 11 miles north-west of London. | 9 Printing . The first English printing-press was set up at Westminster by William Caxton in 1474. |
| 7 Tewkesbury , in Gloucestershire. | |
-

Summary :—Edward had a better claim to the throne than Henry, for Henry's grandfather, Henry the Fourth, had pushed his family aside. The Earl of Warwick was at first on Edward's side, but changed to Henry's because of a quarrel. Edward had to flee, but came back again. He defeated Henry's Queen—Margaret—and Warwick at Tewkesbury. Henry and his son were taken prisoners and put to death. Edward died twelve years afterwards, aged forty-one.

32. EDWARD V.

1483: 11 weeks.

1. **Edward the Fifth.**—Edward, the eldest son of Edward the Fourth, was only twelve years of age when his father died. He was proclaimed King, but never crowned. His uncle, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was made Protector, and ruled in the King's name.

2. The Duke of Gloucester wanted the throne for himself. He therefore had the young King and his little brother the Duke of York taken to the Tower of London. He

said that this was done for their safety, but really it was that he might have them altogether in his power.



EDWARD THE FIFTH.

3. Gloucester next took steps to get rid of all those nobles who were faithful to the young King. He charged them with plotting against

the King, and had them put to death without trial.

4. He next spread abroad a report that young Edward was not the rightful King, and then got some of his friends to offer the crown to him.

5. At first he said that he would not be King, and that "he loved his brother's children more than he loved the crown." He did not mean this, for he was proclaimed King the very next day, and was crowned Richard the Third.

Fifth	al-to-geth'er	tri'al	re-port'
safe'ty	no'bles	spread	right'ful
re'al-ly	plot'ting	a-broad'	friends

Summary:—Edward the Fourth left two sons, both of them boys. Edward, the eldest, became King, but was never crowned. His uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, ruled for him, and got both the boys into his power. He shut them up in the Tower, and said that Edward was not the rightful King. Some of his friends offered him the crown, which he took, and became King Richard the Third.



33. RICHARD III.

1483 to 1485: 2 years.

1. **Richard the Third.**—Richard was the uncle of Edward the Fifth and the brother of Edward the Fourth. Soon after he became King his nephews, the little princes, disappeared from the Tower.

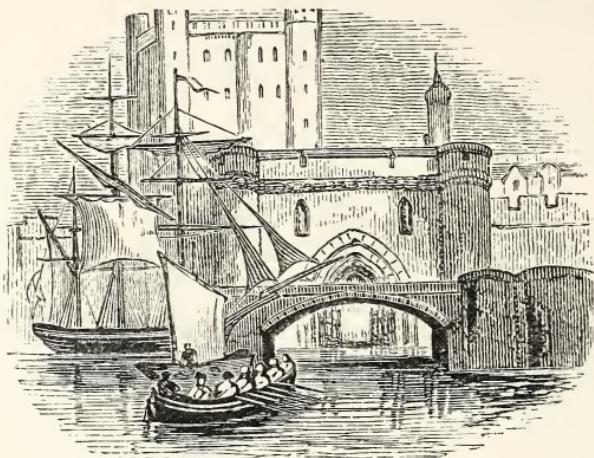
2. Murder of the Princes.—It is said that by their uncle's orders they were smothered while they slept, and that their bodies were buried at the foot of the stair which led to their room.



THE PRINCES ASLEEP.

3. Nearly two hundred years afterwards, in the reign of Charles the Second, while some work was going on in the Tower, the bones of two boys were found. They seemed to be about the age and size of the little princes. They were removed to Westminster Abbey.

4. Richard and the People.—Richard did all that he could to make his throne secure. He gave large gifts and high honours to his friends, and he passed some very good laws. But when the people knew that the young princes



TOWER OF LONDON.

were dead, they said that Richard had murdered them, and that therefore he was not fit to be King. Plots were formed against him, and the fear of being murdered caused him to pass sleepless nights.

5. Union of the Red and White Roses.—A plan was now formed for uniting the Red and White Roses, as the families of Lancaster and York were called. Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward the Fourth, was the heir to the House of York, and Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, was the heir to the House of Lancaster.

6. Battle of Bosworth Field.—Richmond gathered a small army in the north of France, and landed at Milford Haven in Wales. He was soon joined by his friends. Richard met him

at Bosworth Field, near Leicester; and though he had a larger force, Richmond gained the victory.



RICHARD THE THIRD.

7. When Richard saw that the battle was lost, he fought with the rage of a wild beast. Rushing among his enemies in search of

Henry, he was killed while aiming a blow at the Earl, and fell covered with wounds.

8. **Crowned on the Battle-field.** — After the battle the crown was found in a hawthorn bush near by. It was placed on the head of Richmond, who was crowned on Bosworth Field as Henry the Seventh.

9. **The last Plantagenet.** — Richard was an able man, and in better times might have made a good King. He was cunning and cruel, and ready to stoop to any crime in order to gain his end. He was the last King of the House of York, and the last Plantagenet.

princ' es
dis-ap-peared'
smoth'ered
bod'ies

bur'ied
re-môved'
hon'ours
sleep'less

un'ion
u-nit'ing
E-liz'a-beth
Bos'worth

Mil'ford
Ha'ven
aim'ing
haw'thorn

Notes and Meanings.

- Richard III.**, Duke of Gloucester.
 1 **Disappeared**, were lost sight of.
 2 **Smothered**, choked; died for want of air.
 9 **Hawthorn bush**, a hedge plant the blossom of which is called may.
Last Plantagenet. Henry II.

was the first. (See page 66.) The Houses of Lancaster and York are both branches of the Plantagenets, as all descended from Edward III.

- 9 **Stoop**, lower himself from good to bad, as the body bends to the ground.

Summary:—Soon after Richard became King, the two princes were put to death. Richard did all he could to make his throne strong; but the death of the princes set the people against him. Plots were formed; and the White and Red Roses joined to put him down. He was defeated and slain at Bosworth by Henry, Earl of Richmond, who was crowned King on the battle-field. Richard was the last of the Plantagenets.

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

(FIVE SOVEREIGNS.)

1. HENRY VII.....	1485-1509: 24 years.
2. HENRY VIII., Son.....	1509-1547: 38 years.
3. EDWARD VI., Son.....	of Henry 1547-1553: 6 years.
4. MARY I., Daughter.....	the } 1553-1558: 5 years.
5. ELIZABETH, Daughter..	Eighth. } 1558-1603: 45 years.

34. H E N R Y V I I .

1485 to 1509: 24 years.

1. **Henry the Seventh.**—Henry the Seventh was a great-great-grandson of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, third son of Edward the Third. He was the first King of the House of Tudor, and the heir of the House of Lancaster.

2. **Union of the Roses.**—The year after Henry became King, the marriage between him and Elizabeth, daughter of Edward the Fourth, took place. Those who were present wore red and white roses tied together. This meant that the Houses of York and Lancaster were united, and that the Wars of the Roses were at an end.

3. **Rivals to the Throne.**—There were still some persons living who might cause Henry trouble. The Earl of Warwick, a nephew of Edward the Fourth, was now fifteen years of age. He was at once sent to the Tower,

where he remained till 1499, when he was beheaded. Then there came forward others who were not the persons they pretended to be, yet some believed them and took their part against Henry.

4. **Lambert Simnel.**—A baker's son, named Lambert Simnel, was brought forward in Dublin as the Earl of Warwick. This, of course, he could not be, as the young Prince was at that very time a prisoner in the Tower.

5. Though Henry brought young Warwick out of his prison, many believed what Simnel said. In Ireland he met with so much favour that he was crowned King, under the title of Edward the Sixth. Entering England with an army, he was defeated and taken prisoner. The King then made him a servant-boy in his kitchen.

6. **Perkin Warbeck.**—There were some people who said that the boy princes had not been murdered in the Tower by Richard the Third. So when a youth named Perkin Warbeck called himself Richard, Duke of York, the younger brother of Edward the Fifth, he was received by many as the “White Rose of England.”

7. He was so like the little Prince that the sister of Edward the Fourth owned him as her nephew. In Scotland King James

made no doubt that he was the Duke of York, and married him to the daughter of an earl.



HENRY THE SEVENTH.

8. Warbeck was put into the Tower, and to prevent him from again playing the part of the dead Prince, he was made to sit in the



PERKIN WARBECK IN THE STOCKS.

stocks and read to the people who gathered round an account of his guilt.

9. While in the Tower he made a plot for his own escape and for that of the Earl of Warwick. When this was found out, Warbeck was hanged and Warwick was beheaded.

10. **Henry's Love of Money.**—Henry was very fond of money, and to force as much as possible from his people, two of his ministers, called Empson and Dudley, laid heavy fines on all who offended the King, and sometimes even seized the estates of the rich.

11. **Marriages of his Children.**—Henry's eldest daughter Margaret married James the Fourth of Scotland, and this afterwards brought about

the union of the English and Scottish crowns in 1603.

12. Arthur, the King's eldest son, married Catherine of Aragon, the daughter of the King of Spain. Arthur died six months after the marriage, and his widow afterwards became the wife of his brother Henry. Another of Henry's daughters married the King of France.

13. **Death of Henry.**—The King died in 1509, leaving, it is said, twelve millions of money. He was an able ruler; and the death of so many nobles during the Wars of the Roses gave him the chance of making changes.

Gaunt	be-lieved'	War'beck	pos'-si-ble
ri'-vals	Sim'-nel	re-ceived'	Ar'a-gon
be-head'-ed	Per'-kin	guilt	mill'-ions

Notes and Meanings.

3 Rival , one who is trying to gain the same object as another.	8 Guilt , crime.
Pretended , said they were; made believe.	10 Fines , payment of money made as a punishment for an offence or crime.
4 Dublin , capital of Ireland.	12 Widow , a woman who has lost her husband by death, and who is still unmarried.
8 Stocks , a frame-work for holding fast the legs.	

Summary:—Henry the Seventh, by his marriage with Elizabeth of York, united the two Houses of York and Lancaster. There were others who sought the throne, but they did not succeed. The chief of them were Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck. Simnel pretended to be the Earl of Warwick, who was in prison; and Warbeck pretended to be the younger of the two murdered princes. Henry was very fond of money, and used every means he could to get it. His eldest daughter Margaret married James the Fourth of Scotland. Henry died in 1509.

35. HENRY VIII. (Part I.)

1509 to 1547: 38 years.

1. **Henry the Eighth.**—Henry the Eighth was the second son of Henry the Seventh. He was eighteen years old when he came to the throne. As his father was of the House of Lancaster, and his mother was of the House of York, in him were united the two houses. He married Catherine of Aragon, his brother Arthur's widow.

2. Henry was fond of show and pleasure, and he soon spent the money his father had saved. To win the good-will of the people, he put to death, on a charge of high treason, Empson and Dudley, who had done so much to make his father rich.

3. **War with France: 1513.**—Henry invaded France, and gained the Battle of Spurs, so called because the French horsemen made more use of their spurs in running away than of their swords in fighting.

4. **Battle of Flodden: 1513.**—The Scots had always been friendly with the French, and while Henry was in France James the Fourth of Scotland invaded England. He was met by Lord Surrey on the field of Flodden, near the river Till. The Scots were beaten, and the King, with many of his nobles, was killed.

There was hardly a family of high rank in Scotland that had not cause to mourn for some one slain at Flodden.



HENRY THE EIGHTH.

5. **Cardinal Wolsey.**—Thomas Wolsey was the most remarkable man of Henry's reign. From a low rank of life he rose to a position

of great power. He was very fond of learning, and soon obtained the favour of the King.

6. Rising step by step, he at length became Archbishop of York, and the Pope made him Cardinal. At last he became Lord Chancellor of England, and for several years he was the most powerful man in the land. He lived in great style, dressed himself in the most costly robes, and had eight hundred followers in his train.

7. **Catherine of Aragon.**—When Henry had been for nearly twenty years the husband of Catherine he became tired of her, and wished to marry Anne Boleyn, one of her maids of honour. This he could not do unless he got a divorce from the Pope, who was the head of the Christian Church.

8. **Henry and the Pope.**—Henry asked the Pope to say that his marriage with his brother's widow had been unlawful. The Pope would not do so, and this placed Wolsey in a position of great difficulty. In trying to serve two masters, the King and the Pope, he lost the favour of both.

9. **Wolsey's Death.**—The King was so angry with Wolsey that he took from him all his riches and power, and charged him with high treason. While on his way to London to be tried Wolsey was taken ill, and died at

Leicester Abbey. On his death-bed he said, "Had I served my God as I have served the



DISMISSAL OF WOLSEY BY THE KING.

King, he would not have given me over in my gray hairs."

Eighth	friend'ly	Wol'sey	style
pleas'ure	Sur'rey	Thom'as	robes
treā'son	beat'en	re-mark'a-ble	Bo-leyn'
swords	mourn	po-si'tion	di-vorce'
Flod'den	Car-di-nal	Chan'cel-lor	dif-fi-cul-ty

Summary:—Henry the Eighth was the second son of Henry the Seventh. He married his brother's widow. In 1513 he was at war with both France and Scotland. The Scots were defeated at Flodden, and their King, James the Fourth, was killed. Thomas Wolsey, a man fond of learning, rose from a low rank to be Archbishop of York and Chancellor of England. The Pope made him a Cardinal. After twenty years of marriage, Henry got tired of his wife and put her away. In doing so he quarrelled with Wolsey, and dismissed him. Wolsey died of a broken heart.

Notes and Meanings.

- 2 **High treason**, plotting or planning against the King.
- 3 **Battle of Spurs**, fought at a place near Boulogne, in the north of France.
- Spurs, instruments having sharp points, worn on the heels of horsemen's boots to prick the horses to make them go faster.
- 4 **Flodden**, in Northumberland ; 14 miles south-west of Berwick.
- 5 **Cardinal**, a priest of high rank in the Roman Catholic Church. The Pope is elected or chosen by the cardinals, who generally choose one of their own number. Wolsey had therefore a chance to be made Pope, and he was very anxious to get that honour.
- 6 **Lord Chancellor**, the head judge of England, and the Chairman of the House of Lords. In early times he was the King's chief minister.
- Robes**, dresses; gowns.
- Train**, service to attend upon him.
- 7 **Divorce**, separation; parting from.

36. HENRY VIII. (Part II.)

1. **Anne Boleyn**.—Henry divorced his wife, Catherine of Aragon, who was the mother of Queen Mary, without the Pope's leave, and married Anne Boleyn. This brought about a quarrel between the King and the Pope.

2. The English Parliament took the side of the King, and an end was put to the Pope's power in England. Three years afterwards Henry charged Anne Boleyn with bad conduct, and had her beheaded. She was the mother of Queen Elizabeth.

3. **Jane Seymour**.—The day after Anne Boleyn was put to death Henry married Jane Seymour; but she died in less than a year.

after giving birth to a son, who became Edward the Sixth.

4. **Henry's other Wives.**—Henry's fourth wife was Anne of Cleves; but not liking her, he put her away with a pension of three thousand a year. The same year he married a fifth wife—Catherine Howard. For some fault about her life before marriage she was beheaded before the end of the year. Shortly afterwards he married his sixth and last wife, Catherine Parr, who outlived him.

5. **The Reformation.**—About this time a monk named Martin Luther lived in Germany. He spoke and wrote against the manner in which the Pope ruled the Christian Church. In the end another Church was set up which did not own the Pope. This event is called the Reformation.

6. **Henry the Head of the English Church.**—At first Henry was against Luther, and in favour of the Pope. On account of this the Pope had given him the title of Defender of the Faith, and the first letters of two of these words, D.F., are still stamped on our coins. But when Henry quarrelled with the Pope, Thomas Cromwell, who had taken Wolsey's place at court, advised the King to become the Head of the English Church, instead of the Pope.

7. Henry did so, and tried to force every one to own him as Head of the Church. For refusing to do so many were put to death. Among those who suffered were two good and wise men, named Sir Thomas More and Bishop Fisher.

8. Henry did not care much about reforming the Church. All that he wished was to get its power and wealth into his own hands ; but a good deal was done to put right things which were wrong. Henry's action in the matter helped forward a movement by which at last the Bible was in the hands of the common people, and not confined to the priests alone. John Wyclif had translated it into English one hundred and sixty years before.

9. In 1526 William Tyndale printed the New Testament and parts of the Old Testament in English. Ten years after, Miles Coverdale printed the whole Bible. A copy of this Bible was chained to a desk in every parish church, that every one who wished might read it.

10. **Death of Henry.**—Henry took the title of King of Ireland in 1541. He became very cruel towards the end of his life. Neither friend nor foe was safe in his power. When he became ill every one was at first afraid to tell him that he was dying. When he knew

it he sent for Archbishop Cranmer, but was unable to speak when he arrived.

11. Henry was vain, fickle, self-willed, and cruel. It is said that seventy thousand persons suffered death during his reign.

12. **Henry's Children.**—He left three children—Mary, daughter of Catherine of Aragon; Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn; and Edward, son of Jane Seymour, each of whom afterwards sat on the throne.

Par'lia-men't	Ref-or-ma'tion	re-füs'ing	Test'a-ment
con'duct	Lu'ther	wealth	Cov'er-dale
Sey'mour	De-fend'er	ac'tion	dy'ing
Cleves	coins	trans-lä't-ed	Cran'mer
pen'sion	ad'veised'	Tyn'dale	fick'le

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4 Anne of Cleves , daughter of the Duke of Cleves, a German nobleman. | of the Protestants from the Church of Rome. |
| Pension , yearly payment or allowance. | 5 Event , circumstance; thing that happened. |
| Outlived him , lived longer than he (Henry) did. | 8 John Wyclif . See note, p. 109. |
| 5 The Reformation , the separation | 11 Fickle , very changeable; not to be depended on.
Self-willed, liked his own way. |

Summary:—Henry's second wife was Anne Boleyn. This marriage brought on a quarrel with the Pope, which put an end to his power in England. Anne was beheaded three years after, and the King married Jane Seymour, who became the mother of Edward the Sixth. Henry had three other wives. Although Henry had been called "Defender of the Faith" by the Pope, he put some to death for refusing to own him as Head of the Church instead of the Pope. The Bible was printed, and a copy placed in each parish church, during this reign. Henry died in 1547, leaving three children, all of whom afterwards reigned.

37. EDWARD VI.

1547 to 1553: 6 years.

1. **Edward the Sixth.**—Edward the Sixth was the son of Henry the Eighth and his third wife, Jane Seymour. He was only ten years old when his father died, and his mother's brother was made Protector, with the title of Duke of Somerset.

2. The young King was a Protestant, and with the help of Archbishop Cranmer and Bishops Ridley and Latimer much good work was done in building up the new form of the Church in England.

3. **Battle of Pinkie: 1547.**—Henry the Eighth had wished that his son should marry Mary Stewart, the young Queen of Scotland, whose father had died when she was only seven days old. The Duke of Somerset now tried to carry out the wishes of the late King, and as the Scots would not agree, he led an army into their country, and defeated them at the Battle of Pinkie, a place about five miles east of Edinburgh.

4. To save the young Queen of Scotland from the risk of being carried off to England by force, she was sent by her friends to France, where soon afterwards she married the eldest son of the French King. In the

reign of Queen Elizabeth we shall read the sad story of the life of this unhappy Queen.

5. **Book of Common Prayer.** — In 1549, a



EDWARD THE SIXTH.

new service book began to be used in the worship of the Church of England. It was called the First Prayer Book of Edward the

Sixth. In it the prayers were printed in the English language instead of in Latin. Some changes have been made in the Prayer Book since that time, but in a great measure it is the same book that is now used in the English Church.

6. **Struggle for Power.**—The King's uncle, the Duke of Somerset, and the Earl of Warwick, who was made Duke of Northumberland, had a struggle for power. In the end Northumberland became the chief adviser of the King, and Somerset was tried for high treason and beheaded.

7. **Lady Jane Grey.**—Among the King's friends was his cousin, Lady Jane Grey. She was the grand-daughter of Mary Tudor, a sister of Henry the Eighth. Brought up with her cousin Edward, she was fond of learning, and could read Latin and Greek books at an early age.

8. The Duke of Northumberland married her to one of his sons, and then got Edward to make a will leaving her the crown. This the King ought not to have done, for his two half-sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, were alive.

9. **The Death of Edward.**—Edward was never strong: he fell into ill-health, had a very bad cough, and it was clearly seen that he could

not live long. During his illness Northumberland seldom left him ; and it is said that a woman, whom the Duke had set to nurse him, so treated him as to hasten his end.



LADY JANE GREY.

He died at the age of sixteen. He was good and learned, and would no doubt have become a useful King.

Som'-er-set	build'-ing	wor'-ship	ought
Prot'-es-tant	Pink'-kie	pray'-ers	cough
Rid'-ley	Stew'-art	meas'-ure	sel'-dom
Lat'-i-mer	ser'-vice	strug'-gle	hast'-en

Notes and Meanings.

- 2 **Cramner, Ridley, Latimer.** All three were put to death as Protestants in the next reign.
- 3 **Mary Stewart,** daughter of James V. of Scotland and Mary of Guise. She was then in her fifth year!
- 7 **Will,** a writing which says what is to be done with a person's property at his death.

Summary:—Edward the Sixth was ten years old when he became King, and the Duke of Somerset was made Protector. The Church of England made great progress in his reign. The Battle of Pinkie was fought to force a marriage with Mary, Queen of Scots; but she was sent to France instead. A struggle for power took place between the Duke of Northumberland and Somerset. Northumberland got Edward to leave the throne by will to Lady Jane Grey, the wife of his own son. Shortly after Edward died at the age of sixteen.

**38. MARY I.**

1553 to 1558: 5 years.

1. **Mary the First.**—Mary was the daughter of Henry the Eighth and his first wife, Catherine of Aragon. Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed Queen against her wish by the Duke of Northumberland. The people were in favour of Mary, and Jane's reign lasted only ten days.

2. **Lady Jane Grey and her Friends.**—Mary sent Northumberland, Lady Jane, and her husband to the Tower. Northumberland was tried and put to death. Jane and her husband were kept in prison till the next year, when

a rising took place among their friends. The leaders in the plot were beheaded, and Lady Jane and her husband suffered with them.



MARY THE FIRST.

3. **Philip of Spain.**—Mary's great wish was to restore the Roman Catholic form of worship in England. To help her in this, she married

(856)

Philip King of Spain. He belonged to one of the greatest Roman Catholic families in Europe, and Mary thought that with his help she could more easily overcome the difficulties in her way.

4. The people of England were strongly against the marriage. They feared that it would bring Spanish ways of ruling into the country. When Philip came to England, his manner of treating the people gave great offence.

5. He soon grew tired of the Queen, and in about a year he left her and returned to Spain. After this he only saw Mary again once, when he visited England for a few days in 1557.

6. **Persecution of the Protestants.**—To stamp out the new religion, to believe it was treated as a crime, and those who refused to adopt the Roman Catholic form of worship were put in prison, and nearly three hundred men, women, and children were put to death. Archbishop Cranmer, and Bishops Ridley and Latimer, were burned at the stake.

7. **Loss of Calais.**—In the reign of Henry the Sixth, the English lost all their land in France except Calais. To please her husband, Mary went to war with France. The French besieged Calais, and in a week it was taken.

8. This city had been in the hands of the

English since the time of Edward the Third—more than two hundred years. Its loss was a great blow to the Queen, and she said that the word “Calais” would be found written on her heart after death.

9. Death of Mary.—The last years of Mary’s reign were sad and gloomy. Her husband did not seem to care for her, and kept away, and the people of England hated her. She had no children, and the next Queen would be her half-sister Elizabeth, a Protestant, and the daughter of Anne Boleyn, her mother’s enemy. All these things broke her health, and she died of a slow fever, after an unhappy reign of five years.

pro-claimed'	Span'-ish	of-fence'	be-sieged'
Cath'-o-lic	rul'-ing	vis'-it-ed	gloom'-y
ea'-si-ly	man'-ner	per-se-cu'-tion	health
dif'-fi-cul-ties	treat'-ing	a-dopt'	un-hap'-py

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Proclaimed, declared to be. | 6 Adopt, take up; use. |
| 6 Persecution, punishment for
doing what they thought was
right. | Burned at the stake, chained
to a post and burned to
death. |
| Stamp out, put down by force. | 9 Gloomy, unhappy; miserable. |

Summary:—Mary was the daughter of Henry’s first wife, Catherine of Aragon. Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed Queen; but the people were in favour of Mary. Lady Jane and her husband were put to death. Mary’s greatest wish was to restore the Roman Catholic Church. She married Philip of Spain; but the marriage was an unhappy one. Many were put to death because they were Protestants, among whom were Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer. The French took back Calais; and this loss, along with her other unhappiness, caused Mary’s death.

39. ELIZABETH. (Part I.)**1558 to 1603: 45 years.**

1. Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry the Eighth and his second wife, Anne Boleyn. Tired of Mary's gloomy and cruel reign, the people received Elizabeth with open arms and hearts full of joy. The Protestant form of worship was again used in all the churches of the land.

2. **New Laws.**—As soon as Elizabeth came to the throne two laws were passed. The first declared that every one who held any office from the Queen must first own that she was Head of the English Church. The second one declared that the Prayer Book made in Edward the Sixth's reign must be used in every church.

3. The Roman Catholics could not obey either of these laws without giving up their religion, and many of them were put to death. There were also some Protestants who would not obey them. They were called Puritans, because they wished what they called a pure and simple form of worship. They were fined and imprisoned in great numbers.

4. **Mary, Queen of Scots.**—You will remember that Henry the Eighth wanted his son Edward to marry Mary, the young Queen of

Scotland; and that, when Edward came to the throne, and his uncle made war on Scotland to force the marriage, Mary was sent away to



QUEEN ELIZABETH.

France for safety, where she married the eldest son of the King of France.

5. Her married life was very short, for her

husband died when she was nineteen years of age. She then returned to Scotland a widow. After this she married her cousin, Lord Darnley, and their son James became the first Union King of Great Britain.

6. The Roman Catholics looked upon Mary, Queen of Scots, as the true heir to the throne of England. They said that Henry the Eighth had no right to put away Queen Catherine, and therefore, as Elizabeth's mother was not his lawful wife, Elizabeth had no right to the English crown.

7. Mary's training in France did not make her a good Scottish Queen, and her Roman Catholic religion was not liked by a great many of her people. Quarrels took place; battles were fought; and in the end Mary fled to England to ask Elizabeth for help.

8. The Scottish Queen now suffered for having at one time called herself Queen of England. Elizabeth looked upon her as a rival for her crown, and at once put her in prison, where she was kept for eighteen years.

9. During that time plot after plot was made by her friends to set her free. At last one was discovered by which it was intended to murder Elizabeth and set Mary on the throne.

10. The leaders in the plot were put to

death, and Mary was brought to trial. She said that she certainly had desired to be free, but that she had never wished to bring about



MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

the death of Elizabeth. She was, however, condemned to die, and was beheaded in Fotheringay Castle in 1587.

ei'-ther	im-pris'-oned	law'-ful	cer'-tain-ly
Pu'-ri-tans	eld'-est	train'-ing	de-sired'
sim'-ple	Darn'-ley	dis-cov'-ered	con-demned'
wor'-ship	Ūn'-ion	in-tend'-ed	Foth'-er-iñ-gay

Notes and Meanings.

- 1 **Open arms**, that is, with a hearty welcome, as when we open our arms to embrace any one.
- 2 **The Prayer Book**, a book containing prayers and forms of worship used in the Church of England.
- 5 **First Union King**. See page 160.
- 7 **Training**, upbringing; education.
- 9 **Discovered**, found out.
- 10 **Desired**, wished.
- Fotheringay Castle** was in Northamptonshire. It was pulled down by the orders of her son James, when he became King of Great Britain.

Summary :—Elizabeth was the daughter of Anne Boleyn, Henry's second wife. The people were glad when she became Queen. Protestantism was restored, and many were put to death because they would not agree to all that Elizabeth ordered them. Mary, Queen of Scots, who married the son of the French King, and afterwards Lord Darnley, had to flee from Scotland, and sought refuge in England. As some thought her the true Queen of England, Elizabeth put her in prison. Because plots were being formed to put her in Elizabeth's place, she was beheaded in Fotheringay Castle in 1587.



40. ELIZABETH. (Part II.)

1. **Sir Francis Drake**.—Elizabeth's reign was one in which brave and noble deeds were done. A wish to win her favour caused men to go abroad in search of adventures. Among these adventurers was Sir Francis Drake, who crossed the Atlantic to destroy Spanish ships on their way to Spain, bringing treasures of gold and silver from South America.

2. The Spaniards sent out ships of war to

capture Drake on his return voyage ; but instead of coming home by recrossing the Atlantic, he sailed round the south of South America. He then crossed the great Pacific Ocean, sailed past Australia, crossed the Indian Ocean, rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and so returned to England. His voyage lasted three years.

3. He was the first Englishman who sailed round the world ; and the Queen was so pleased with what he had done that she paid him a visit on board his own ship, the *Golden Hind*, where she knighted him, or gave him the title of Sir. The Queen ordered the ship to be kept in memory of the wonderful voyage it had made ; and when it would no longer hold together, a chair was made of one of the planks, and presented to the University of Oxford.

4. **Sir Walter Ralegh.**—Sir Walter Ralegh first came under the Queen's notice when he laid his cloak on the muddy ground that she might not wet her feet. He founded the first colony of Englishmen in North America, and called it Virginia, in honour of Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen. Ralegh was the first who brought tobacco and potatoes into this country.

5. **Sir Philip Sidney.**—Sir Philip Sidney

was a brave and noble soldier. He was badly wounded in battle at Zutphen in Holland. Water was brought to him to drink. When a wounded soldier, who was being carried past, was seen looking eagerly at the vessel, Sir Philip at once gave the water to him, saying, "Thy need is greater than mine."

6. **Spanish Armada.**—When Elizabeth came to the throne, Philip of Spain, who had been her half-sister's husband, asked her to marry him, but she refused. Thirty years passed away, and then to punish Elizabeth for refusing him, and to set up the Roman Catholic religion once more in England, Philip fitted out a great fleet and gathered a large army to invade the country.

7. Philip felt so sure of success that he called his fleet the Invincible Armada. It consisted of one hundred and thirty-two ships, most of them of great size, and carrying more than two thousand cannons. On board the ships there were twenty thousand soldiers, and a large army was gathered on the coast of Flanders, ready to be sent to England on the shortest notice.

8. The English had at this time very few ships, but when they heard that Philip was getting his Armada ready they quickly built more. All the people in the land, Roman



SIR PHILIP SIDNEY AND THE WOUNDED SOLDIER.

Catholics and Protestants, did their best to help the Queen.

9. Lord Howard was in command of the English ships, and when the Armada came up the English Channel in full sail he went out to meet it.

10. The battle began, and much damage was done to the ships of Spain. The Armada sailed as far as Calais, where it was anchored to take on board the army that had been gathered there.



THE ARMADA IN A STORM.

11. In the night Lord Howard sent out eight fire-ships, and these threw the Spanish fleet into disorder. The English then attacked them with all their might, destroyed twelve large ships, and put the rest to flight.

12. Many of the Spanish vessels tried to escape by sailing round Great Britain. Some of them were wrecked on the Orkney Islands,

others were lost on the coast of Ireland, and only a few of them ever returned to Spain.

search	Ral'egh	to-bac'co	In-vin'ci-ble
ad-ven'tures	no'tice	po-ta'toes	can'nons
re-cross'ing	cloak	Sid'ney	añ'chored
Pa-cif'ic	col-o-ny	Zut'phen	wrecked
Aus-tra'li-a	Vir-gin'i-a	Ar-ma'da	Ork'ney

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Adventures , deeds of daring and voyages of discovery. | 5 Eagerly , longingly ; with great desire. |
| 2 Rounded , sailed round. | 6 Armada , a fleet of armed ships. |
| Cape of Good Hope , a famous headland in the south of Africa. | 7 Consisted , was made up. |
| 4 Sir Walter Ralegh . See page 163. | Cannons , large guns for firing cannon-balls. |
| Founded , started ; set up. | 8 Flanders , a part of Belgium. |
| Colony , a body of people who have left the country in which they were born and settled in another country. | 11 Fire-ships , ships full of burning matter, to set the enemy's ships on fire. |
| | 12 Orkney Islands , a group off the north coast of Scotland. |

Summary :—Many brave and able men lived in Elizabeth's reign. Among these were Sir Francis Drake, who sailed round the world ; Sir Walter Ralegh, who founded the first English colony in America ; and Sir Philip Sidney, who, although himself wounded, showed great kindness to a poor wounded soldier. The King of Spain, angry because Elizabeth would not marry him, and wishing to set up the Roman Catholic religion in England, fitted out the Invincible Armada to invade the country. The people stood by the Queen, and the ships were scattered by the skill of the English sailors and by a storm.

41. ELIZABETH. (Part III.)

1. **The Queen's Favourites**.—Elizabeth never married. Among her favourites there were two of whom much has been written. The

Earl of Leicester stood so high in her favour in the earlier part of her reign that he thought she meant to marry him.

2. In the latter part of her reign the Earl of Essex was her chief favourite. He was a brave young man, but his rashness often led him astray. The Queen's favour got him out of many of his difficulties; but having taken part in a rising against her, he was sentenced to death. He fully expected the Queen to pardon him; but she did not do so, and he was beheaded in the Tower.

3. **Death of Elizabeth.**—The close of Elizabeth's life was lonely and sad. She was now seventy years of age, her health was not good, many of her old friends were dead, and she had no one to comfort and cheer her life.

4. The death of the Earl of Essex is said to have caused her a great deal of trouble, and at last she lay for days and nights on pillows on the floor, refusing to take either food or medicine. At length she fell into a deep sleep, out of which she never awoke. With her ended the House of Tudor.

5. Elizabeth was a clever woman and a good Queen. She gathered round her the best men of the country to help her in ruling the land. Among these was Sir William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh, who was the

Queen's chief adviser during the greater part of her reign.

6. Great Writers.—Some of the greatest English writers lived during Elizabeth's reign. It was then that William Shakespeare wrote many of his plays, and Edmund Spenser composed the “Faerie Queene.” Other writers were Lord Bacon and Sir Philip Sidney.

writ'ten	sen'tenced	med'icine	Shake'speare
ear'li-er	ex-pect'ed	a-woke'	Spen'ser
rash'ness	lone'ly	Cecil	com-posed'
dif-fi-cul-ties	pill'ows	Bur-leigh	Ba-con

Notes and Meanings.

2 **Rashness**, want of care.

Astray, out of the right way.

4 **Medicine**, anything that cures.

House of Tudor. See page 127.

6 **Writers**, authors ; poets, etc.

6 **Play**, a piece written for acting in the theatre ; also called a drama, a comedy, a tragedy.

“**Faerie Queene**,” Edmund Spenser’s greatest poem.

Summary:—The Earl of Leicester was a great favourite of Elizabeth's in the early part of her reign, and the Earl of Essex towards the end. Her fondness for Essex got him out of many difficulties ; but at last he was beheaded. His death caused the Queen so much grief that she refused to take either food or medicine. She died while asleep, and at her death the House of Tudor ended. Sir William Cecil was one of her chief advisers, and during her reign Shakespeare, Spenser, and others wrote books.

HOUSE OF STEWART.

(SIX SOVEREIGNS.)

1. JAMES I., Son of Mary, Queen of Scots.....	1603-1625: 22 years.
2. CHARLES I., Son	1625-1649: 24 years.
A Commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell.....	1649-1660: 11 years.
3. CHARLES II., Son of Charles I.....	1660-1685: 25 years.
4. JAMES II., Son.....	1685-1688: 3 years.
5. { WILLIAM III., Nephew	1689-1702: 13 years.
{ married	
{ MARY II., Daughter	1689-1694: 5 years.
6. ANNE, Sister of Mary II.	1702-1714: 12 years.

42. JAMES I. (Part I.)

1603 to 1625: 22 years.

1. **James the First.**—James the First was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and her second husband, Lord Darnley. He had been King of Scotland for thirty-six years before he became King of Great Britain.

2. To understand how the King of Scotland had a right to the English throne, you must remember the marriage of Henry the Eighth's daughter to James the Fourth of Scotland in 1503.

3. During the hundred years that had passed since that marriage Henry the Eighth and his three children had reigned and died, leaving no one to come after them. The crown then fell to the Scottish branch of the family, of which James was the heir.

4. **Religious Troubles.**—When James became King, he tried to force all the people of England and Scotland to worship according to



JAMES THE FIRST.

the forms of the Church of England. The Roman Catholics were very angry at this, for they had expected that the son of Mary,

Queen of Scots, would have favoured their religion.

5. **Gunpowder Plot: 1605.**—Some of the Roman Catholics formed a plot, by which they



ARREST OF GUY FAWKES.

intended to blow up the King and the Parliament with gunpowder on the fifth of November. Thirty-six barrels were placed in the cellar below the House of Lords, and covered over with coal and sticks.

6. Everything was ready, and Guy Fawkes was there to fire the gunpowder at the right moment. The plot was found out in time,

and many of those who had taken part in it were put to death.

7. Translation of the Bible.—The Bible which we still use was translated in this reign. There was more than one English Bible before this time, but the language had changed a good deal, and many of the words were old and not easily understood. A number of clergymen spent seven years in carrying out the work.

8. Sir Walter Ralegh.—Soon after James came to the throne, Sir Walter Ralegh was put into prison for taking part in a plot against the King. He was kept there for thirteen years, and then failing to find a gold mine in South America, of which he had told the King, he was beheaded in 1618.

re-lig'ious	Par'lia-men't	Guy	lañ'guage
troubl'es	gun'pow-der	Fawkes	cler'gy-men
ac-cord'ing	No-vem'ber	mo'ment	car'ry-ing
fa'veoured	bar'rels	trans-la'tion	thir'teen
in-tend'ed	cell'ar	Bi'ble	fail'ing

Notes and Meanings.

- 2 **The marriage.** See page 127.
 6 **Guy Fawkes** belonged to Yorkshire. He was a soldier in the Spanish army when one of the plotters engaged him to fire the gunpowder.
 7 **Translation,** turning into English. The Bible was first

- written in Hebrew and Greek : the Old Testament in Hebrew, and the New Testament in Greek.
Clergymen, ministers.
 8 **Sir Walter Ralegh.** See page 153.

Summary:—James the First had been King of Scotland for thirty-six years before he became King of England. He was the great-grandson of Margaret, daughter of Henry the Seventh. As Henry the Eighth's children had died without heirs, he was the nearest heir. James tried to force all the people into the Church of England. The Roman Catholics formed the “Gunpowder Plot,” which was, however, found out in time. The translation of the Bible now in use was made in this reign. Sir Walter Ralegh was put in prison for taking part in a plot, and beheaded in 1618.

43. JAMES I. (Part II.)

1. **King and Parliament.**—James said that God had given him the right to be King, and that he could do as he pleased, without regard to the wishes of the people. He was very angry when the Parliament told him that he could only make laws with their consent; and they refused to give him as much money as he asked for.

2. He raised taxes, or forced the people to pay money in ways which were against the law. He also laid heavy fines and sold titles. This brought about a quarrel between the King and Parliament, which in the end caused his son, Charles the First, to lose his throne and his head.

3. **Puritans.**—Not only did the Roman Catholics complain about the treatment they received, but the Puritans found themselves no better off. They were members of the Church

of England, but they wanted a simpler and a purer form of worship than that used in the Church.

4. The King treated them so badly, because they refused to worship as he wished them, that a number of them made up their minds to leave the country. They wanted to find a home in a land where they could worship God in their own way.



THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

5. A band of them therefore sailed for America, in a ship called the *Mayflower*, in 1620. They were called the Pilgrim Fathers, and were the founders of the State of New England, which has since grown into the United States of America.

6. Death of James.—James died in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He had three children—Henry, Elizabeth, and Charles. Henry died before his father; Elizabeth married the German Prince from whom Queen Victoria is descended; and Charles was the next King.

7. James was a good scholar, and was vain of his learning; but this did not make him a wise King. He wished to have his own way in everything. His desire for power and his willingness to be led by favourites caused him to make many mistakes.

an'gry
con-sent'
com-plain'
re-ceived'

simp'ler
pür'er
there'-fore
May'-flow-er

Pil'-grim
grown
Charles
Vic-to'-ri-a

de-scend'-ed
schol'-ar
learn'-ing
will'-ing-ness

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Consent , agreement. | called “Fathers” because they were the founders of a nation; |
| 2 Sold titles , on payment of a sum of money he gave a person the right to be called by a name of honour or high rank, as Lord, Earl. | and “Pilgrims” because they wandered in search of their new home. |
| 5 The Pilgrim Fathers . They are | 6 German Prince . See page 200. |
| | 7 Vain , proud. |

Summary:—James believed that God had given him a right to rule as he liked, even against the wishes of the people. He quarrelled with Parliament, and tried to raise money in unlawful ways. His treatment of the Puritans, who wanted a purer kind of worship than that of the Church of England, caused a number of them to sail to America, where they founded the State of New England. James died in 1625, leaving three children, from one of whom, Elizabeth, Queen Victoria is descended.

44. CHARLES I. (Part I.)

1625 to 1649: 24 years.

1. **Charles the First.**—Charles the First was the second son of James the First. He became King at the age of twenty-five. He married Henrietta, daughter of the King of France. His father had intended him to marry a Spanish princess; but the marriage was broken off, and a war with Spain began two years before James died.

2. **Struggle with Parliament.**—Charles had been taught by his father that a King could do as he pleased. His reign was one long struggle for power between himself and his Parliament.

3. Charles called Parliament together in 1625, to ask for money for the Spanish war which was going on. Instead of giving him as much money as he wanted, the Parliament complained of the power that he had given to the Duke of Buckingham, an old favourite of his father's.

4. **Buckingham's Death.**—Buckingham went out with an army and a fleet to help the French Protestants, who were besieged on the Island of Rochelle by the French Roman Catholics. His army was driven back with

great loss, and he returned home. Soon after, he was murdered at Portsmouth by an officer.

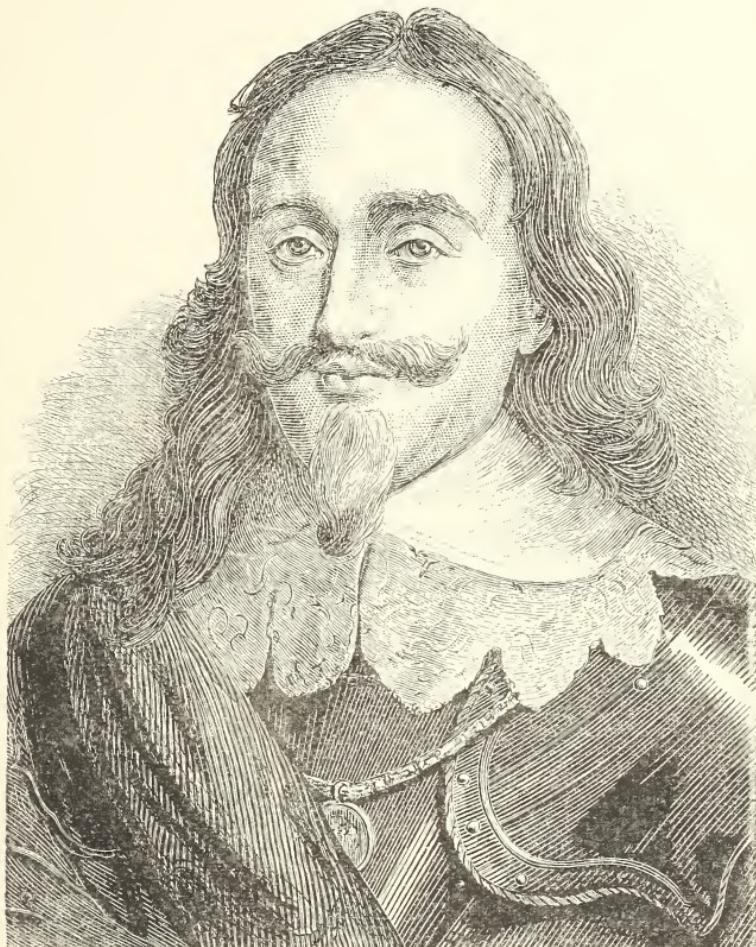
5. **Petition of Right.**—When Charles again asked Parliament for money, they made him promise not to raise any more taxes without their consent, not to keep any one in prison without a trial, and not to lodge any soldiers in private houses against the will of their owners. This was made into a law called the Petition of Right.

6. Charles only made these promises to get the money he wanted. He then broke the law; and when the Commons complained he sent nine of the members to prison.

7. **John Hampden.**—One of the ways in which the King raised money, when Parliament refused to give him what he asked, was by making the people pay ship-money. Long ago, those who lived near the sea had to pay money to provide ships to defend the shores in time of war.

8. Charles, in time of peace, made not only those who lived near the sea, but also those who lived in other parts of the country, pay this tax. John Hampden, who lived in Buckinghamshire, would not pay his share of the tax. He was tried by the King's judges, who said that he must pay. The people took

the side of Hampden, and the quarrel between the King and the people became more bitter every day.



CHARLES THE FIRST.

9. Cavaliers and Roundheads. — A great body of the people were on the side of the Parliament; but a great many of the nobles

and gentry took the King's part. The King's men were called Cavaliers, from the fineness of their dress and their skill in fighting. Those who took the side of the Parliament were called Roundheads, because they cut their hair close to their heads. They were chiefly shopkeepers and farmers.

Hen-ri-et'-ta	be-sieged'	lodge	pro-vide'
Span'ish	Isl'and	sol'diers	Cav-a-liers'
prin'cess	Ro-chelle'	pri'vete	gen'try
strug'gle	Portsmouth	own'ers	fine'ness
Buck'ing-ham	Pe-ti'tion	Hamp'den	chief'ly

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Princess , the daughter of a sovereign. | 5 Petition of Right , so called because the Parliament put the statement of their <i>rights</i> in the form of a <i>petition</i> to the King, which he was required to grant. |
| 3 Duke of Buckingham , George Villiers : he was an unworthy favourite both of James I. and of Charles I. | 7 John Hampden , born at London, 1594 ; killed at Chalgrove-field, 1643, while fighting against the King. |
| 4 Island of Rochelle , off the west coast of France. | |
| Portsmouth , sea-port on the coast of Hampshire. | |

Summary :—When Charles the First became King, a war was going on with Spain. The King asked for money ; but Parliament complained of the power he had given to the Duke of Buckingham. The next time he asked for money, Parliament made him promise to observe the Petition of Right. Charles soon broke his word, and sent nine Members of Parliament to prison. He raised money by making all the people pay ship-money, which only those on the coast had a right to do in time of war. John Hampden refused, and was put in prison. The people took his side, and every day they grew more and more angry with the King.

45. CHARLES I. (Part II.)

1. Civil War. — War broke out in the country in 1642. The first battle was fought at Edgehill, in Warwickshire, but neither side gained a victory. Next year, while the King was trying to take Gloucester, he was defeated in the first Battle of Newbury.

2. An officer on the side of the Parliament saw where the weakness of their army lay, and he made up his mind to put this right. His name was Oliver Cromwell; and in a short time he so trained his men that none could stand against them. They were called Cromwell's Ironsides.

3. In 1644 the Scots crossed into England and joined the English army. Together they gained the Battle of Marston Moor. A second battle at Newbury, and another at Naseby, ended in the defeat of the King. After this he was not able to fight any more. He fled to Oxford, and afterwards gave himself up to the Scottish army.

4. **Charles a Prisoner.** — When the Scots were going back to their own country they gave Charles up, by his own desire, to the Parliament. Before doing so they tried to get a promise that no harm should happen to him.

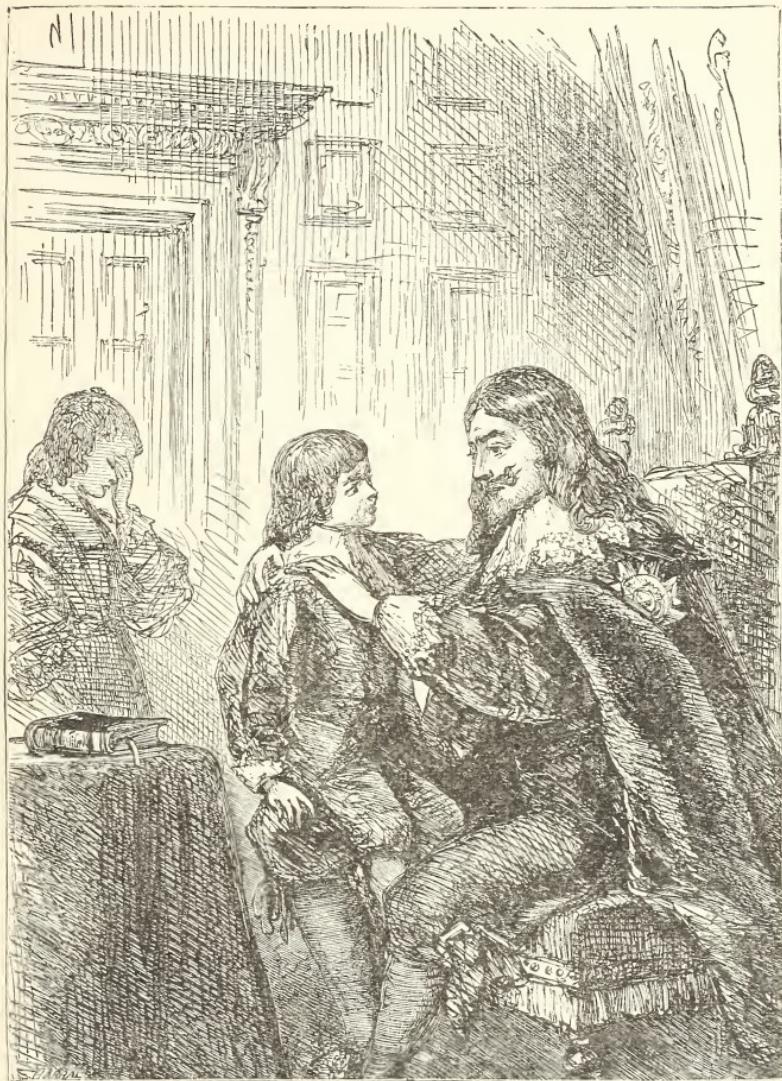
5. The greater number of the people did not want to get rid of the King ; they only wished to make him rule according to the law. There were others, however, who thought that the country could be better ruled without the King.

6. Among these was Cromwell ; and in the end they made up their mind to bring the King to trial for breaking the law and forcing the country into war.

7. **Trial of the King.**—The court which tried the King was one formed for the purpose, and called the High Court of Justice. Charles refused to be tried by this court : he said that the only court that could try him was the House of Lords; but his judges would not hear him. The trial went on for seven days, and on the eighth he was sentenced to death.

8. **Death of Charles : 1649.**—King Charles was beheaded in front of Whitehall Palace, before a crowd of people, on a cold winter day, when the ground was covered with snow. After his head had been struck off it was held up by the headsman, who called out, “This is the head of a traitor.”

9. Charles was in many ways a good man, but he was a bad King. The lesson his father had taught him about the rights of Kings was



LAST MEETING BETWEEN KING CHARLES AND HIS CHILDREN.

his ruin. Two of his sons, Charles and James, became King after him; and his daughter Mary, who married the Prince of Orange, was the mother of William the Third.

Civ'-il	weak'-ness	break'-ing	White'-hall
Edge'-hill	Ol'-i-ver	forç'-ing	Pal'-ace
War'-wick-shire	Crom'-well	tried	trai'-tor
New'-bur-y	Mar'-ston	pur'-pose	ru'-in
of-fi-cer	Nase'-by	Jus'-tice	Or'-ange

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Civil war , a war in which two parties in a country fight against each other. | Only the members of the House of Lords, who were noblemen like the King, had the right to try him. |
| 3 Marston Moor , west of York.
Naseby, in Northamptonshire. | 8 Whitehall Palace , in London, near the present Houses of Parliament.
Headsman , man who cut off the head. |
| 7 The only court . Charles claimed to be tried by his peers or equals, according to the law laid down in Magna Carta. | |

Summary:—War began between the King and the Parliament in 1642. The King was defeated at Newbury, Marston Moor, and Naseby, after which he gave himself up to the Scottish army. The chief man on the side of the Parliament was Oliver Cromwell ; and when the Scots gave up the King, he and some others made up their minds to bring him to trial. A court was formed for the purpose, and after eight days' trial the King was sentenced to death. He was beheaded before his own palace in 1649.

**46. OLIVER CROMWELL.**

1649 to 1660: 11 years.

1. **Oliver Cromwell.**—After the death of the King, Parliament chose a Council to rule the country. Bradshaw was the president, and John Milton, the poet, secretary ; but Oliver Cromwell and his soldiers were the real rulers of the land.

2. **Cromwell in Ireland and Scotland.**—The King still had friends in Ireland and Scotland

who wished to make his son Charles King. Cromwell went to Ireland to put them down. This he did in the most cruel manner, killing many thousands.



OLIVER CROMWELL.

3. Charles was crowned King in Scotland ; and Cromwell marched against him there. He met the Scots near Stirling, where he

defeated them. Charles, however, gathered together the remains of his army, and boldly marched into England. He was followed by Cromwell to Worcester, and there defeated.

4. **Escape of Charles.**—Charles was in great danger from Cromwell's soldiers, who were looking everywhere for him. After hiding for a night in an oak-tree, beneath which he saw them passing, he escaped to the sea-shore in the dress of a workman. There he got on board a vessel, and reached France.

5. **War with the Dutch: 1652.**—At this time the Dutch had a great many ships, in which they carried goods from one country to another. In this way they acted as carriers of the trade of Europe. A law was made in this country that no goods should come into England except in English ships, or in those of the people from whom the goods came.

6. The Dutch did not like this law, as it would take a good deal of trade out of their hands; and war broke out on the sea. The Dutch had a famous sailor who was called Van Tromp, who gained a victory over the English ships; but Admiral Blake defeated him soon afterwards, and the war came to an end.

7. **Cromwell and Parliament.**—Cromwell and Parliament could not agree; so he went to

the House, with three hundred soldiers, and putting out all the members, he told them to go and make way for honester men. Then he locked the door, and put the key in his pocket.

8. A new Parliament was formed, called Barebone's Parliament, after the name of one of its leading members ; but it too was soon sent away by Cromwell.

9. **Cromwell Lord Protector.**—The army now made Cromwell Lord Protector of England. He was to be general by land and by sea ; and a Council of twenty-one persons was to help him to govern the land.

10. **Power of England.**—Cromwell ruled England so well that there was not only peace at home, but his power was felt in other countries as well. A victory over the Dutch made England “Mistress of the Sea.”

11. **Cromwell's Death.**—Though Cromwell was King in all but name, he was not happy. Plot after plot was laid against him. A book was written, called, “Killing No Murder,” which said that his death was needed for the good of the country. On reading this he was filled with fear. He wore armour under his clothes, and carried pistols with him everywhere.

12. At length his health gave way, and he

died at the age of fifty-eight. He was in many ways a great man, and one of the ablest rulers England ever had. He was fond of power, and knew well how to use it.

13. **Richard Cromwell.**—Cromwell's son Richard became Lord Protector on his father's death; but he was not able to fill his father's place. He knew this himself, and he soon gave up his high position, and returned to his farm in the country.

14. **Charles Asked to Return.**—General Monk, who was at the head of the army in Scotland, then marched to London. A new Parliament that was called to settle what was to be done sent a message to Charles, asking him to return to his country and wear the crown. This he gladly agreed to do, and he entered London on the 29th of May 1660.

chose	Dun-bar'	Blake	pis'tols
Coun'cil	Worces'-ter	hon'est-er	a'blest
Brad'-shaw	car-ri-ers	Pro-tec'tor	po-si'tion
pres'i-dent	sail-or	Mis'tress	set'tle
sec're-ta-ry	Ad'mi-ral	ar'mour	mes'sage

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 President , chairman; head.
John Milton, famous English poet; born 1608, died 1674. | 8 Barebone's Parliament , so called from Praise-God Barebon, a leather merchant, one of the members of Parliament for London. |
| Secretary , a person employed to write. | Leading , chief. |
| 3 Dunbar , on the east coast of Scotland; nearly 30 miles east of Edinburgh. | 9 General , leader; commander. |
| | 11 Armour , a coat of mail. |

Summary:—After the King's death a Council, of which John Milton was secretary, ruled. Cromwell went to Ireland and Scotland to put down the friends of the King. Charles marched from Scotland into England, and was defeated at Worcester. He had much difficulty in escaping to France. A war began with the Dutch, in which they were in the end defeated. Cromwell quarrelled with Parliament, and locked all the members out. He was made Protector, and ruled well and made the country powerful. Plots were formed against him. He died in 1660. His son was not able to fill his place, and Charles the Second was invited back in 1660.

47. CHARLES II.

1660 to 1685: 25 years.

1. **Charles the Second.**—Charles the Second was the son of Charles the First. He entered London on his thirtieth birthday, the 29th of May. The people gave him a hearty welcome. Bells were rung, and flowers strown on the road.

2. Some of those who had taken part in the trial of Charles the First were put to death. The bodies of Cromwell and other leaders were taken out of their graves and hanged.

3. Charles soon showed that he cared for nothing but pleasure. He kept about his court many worthless persons who enriched themselves at the expense of the country.

4. **The Church.**—While Cromwell was Lord Protector, the form of worship used in the Church of England had not been allowed.

Charles restored this, and laws were passed to compel every one to worship in this way.

5. Many of those who would not obey these laws were sent to prison. One of these was John Bunyan, who lay for twelve years in Bedford Jail, where he wrote the "Pilgrim's Progress."

6. **Great Plague: 1665.** — A terrible sickness, called the Great Plague, broke out in London. In one summer one hundred thousand persons died. Every one who could leave the city did so. Shops were closed, and grass grew in the streets. Scarcely a sound was heard except that of the dead-cart going its round from house to house to carry off the bodies of the dead.

7. **Great Fire.** — In the following year a great part of London was burned down. Hundreds of streets and thousands of houses were destroyed. Yet this awful fire did great good by destroying the crowded, dirty houses in which the plague had been.

8. **War with the Dutch: 1665.** — The same year as the plague a war began with the Dutch. It was badly managed, and the King spent the money he had got for it upon other things. A victory was gained at first; but two years after, the Dutch fleet sailed up the Thames and burnt many ships. This is the

only time that an enemy's guns have been heard by the people of London.

9. **Habeas Corpus Act: 1679.** — Before this



CHARLES THE SECOND.

time Kings had often put persons who had offended them into prison, and kept them there for years, and sometimes for life. An •



THE DEAD-CART.

Act was passed which made it unlawful for any one to be kept in prison beyond a certain time without having a fair trial.

10. **Rye House Plot: 1683.** — Many people in the country were much troubled because the King and Queen had no children, and the King's brother, James, who was the next heir to the throne, was a Roman Catholic. The King had a son, the Duke of Monmouth, but he could not reign, because his mother was not the King's lawful wife.

11. An attempt was made to pass a law to prevent James from coming to the throne.

When this failed, a plot was formed to kill the King's brother, and to force Charles to make Monmouth his heir.

12. The leaders in the plot had no wish to harm the King; but others had made up their minds to shoot Charles rather than allow his brother to ascend the throne. This was called the Rye House Plot. It was found out, and many of those who had taken part in it were put to death.

13. **Death of Charles.**—Charles died after a week's illness. He had acted as a Protestant all his life, but on his death-bed he said that he was a Roman Catholic. He was a bad, selfish man, and so fond of pleasure that the people called him the “Merry Monarch.”

thir'ti-eth	ex-pense'	Plague	of-fend'ed
heart'y	com-pel'	man'-aged	at-tempt'
strown	Bun'-yan	Hab'e-as	as-cend'
en-riched'	Frog'-ress	Cor'-pus	Mon'-arch

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Strown , scattered. | 6 Plague , deadly sickness. |
| 3 Expense , cost. | 9 Habeas Corpus , a writing ad- |
| 4 Restored , again brought into
Compel , force. [use.] | dressed to the keeper of a
prison, requiring him to
bring the prisoner for trial at
a certain time. It is so called
from the first two words,
meaning, “You are to pro-
duce the body.” |
| 5 John Bunyan . He was at first
a travelling tinker; then he
became a preacher. His works
are more read than those of
any other religious writer in
the English language. He
wrote the <i>Pilgrim's Progress</i> . | 10 Rye House , in Hertfordshire;
about 16 miles north of Lon-
don. |
| Jail , prison. | |

Summary:—The people were glad to see Charles return ; but this did not last long. He spent their money on worthless persons, and tried to force them to worship as he wished. Many who refused were sent to jail. A terrible plague broke out in London in 1665, and a fire in 1666. A war with the Dutch, which was badly managed, began in 1665. In 1679 the Habeas Corpus Act was passed to prevent any one from being kept in prison without trial. The Rye House Plot was formed in 1683 to kill the King, but it was found out. Charles died in 1685.

48. JAMES II.

1685 to 1688 : 3 years.

1. **James the Second.**—James the Second was the brother of Charles the Second, and son of Charles the First. We have seen that many of his people did not wish him to ascend the throne ; but within an hour of his brother's death he took his place as King.

2. James was a Roman Catholic, but he promised to uphold the Church of England, and to obey the law in all things. It was not long before he began to break his promises, and plots were formed against him.

3. **The Duke of Monmouth.**—Since the Rye House Plot, in 1683, the Duke of Monmouth had been in Holland. There he met with the Earl of Argyle. They made a plot to dethrone James. Argyle was to lead the rebels in Scotland, and Monmouth was to head the rising in England.

4. Argyle went to Scotland and gathered to-

gether a small army, which was soon defeated. He was then taken prisoner, and beheaded in Edinburgh. Monmouth landed on the south



JAMES THE SECOND.

coast of England, and was soon at the head of six thousand men.

5. He took the title of King, and marched

to meet the royal army at Sedgemoor. He was defeated, and had to flee for his life. He wandered about for two days, when he was found by means of bloodhounds, and was taken before the King, who ordered him to be put to death on Tower Hill. The Battle of Sedgemoor was the last ever fought on English ground.

6. **Judge Jeffreys.**—James was very angry with those who had helped Monmouth in his attempt to get the throne. Those who were taken prisoners at the Battle of Sedgemoor were cruelly treated, and hanged by scores on the sign-post of an inn at Taunton.

7. Judge Jeffreys was sent to try those who were thought to have favoured Monmouth. In one month he hanged more than three hundred persons, and sold eight hundred more as slaves to the West Indies.

8. **James and the Church.**—Though James had promised not to change the form of worship used in the Church of England, he now began to break his promise. He had made up his mind that England should again become a Roman Catholic country. He set aside the law which prevented Roman Catholics from entering the army, and ordered the clergy to say from their pulpits that all might worship as they pleased.

9. **The Trial of the Seven Bishops.**—Seven bishops of the Church of England wrote a letter, called a petition, to the King, in which they told him that he was asking them to do an unlawful thing, and that therefore they could not obey him.

10. James was angry with the bishops, and he sent them all to the Tower. After a week they were brought to trial, when the judges set them free, for they said that the bishops had done no wrong.

11. This made James more angry than he had been before, and he made up his mind to force the people to do his will. It seemed as if he had forgotten that his father had been beheaded for going against the wishes of the people; for he doubled his army, and was preparing for war, when the whole land rose against him.

12. **The Revolution: 1688.**—The people saw that the King could no longer be trusted, and they made up their minds to bring his reign to an end. They did not wish to put him to death, so they wrote to William, Prince of Orange, who had married the King's eldest daughter, Mary, to come and take the crown. William agreed to come, and all England declared in his favour.

13. Left almost without a friend, James

could do nothing to prevent the crown from passing from him. With his wife and only son he was glad to get safely out of the country and take refuge in France, where he spent the rest of his life.

14. James may be said to have thrown away his crown by his own foolish and reckless conduct. He thought he could rule a free people as he liked, and without any regard for their wishes. The mistake cost him his throne, and might have cost him his life. He had two daughters, Mary and Anne, and one son, James, who was called the "Pretender."

Hol'-land	wan'-dered	Taun'-ton	Rev-ol-u'-tion
Ar-gyle'	blood'-hounds	In'-dies	de-clared'
de-throne'	Jef'-freys	for-got'-ten	reck'-less
reb'-eis	scores	doub'-led	con'-duct
Sedge'-moor	sign'-post	pre-pär'-ing	Pre-ten'-der

Notes and Meanings.

- 3 **Rebels**, those who sought to overthrow the King.
- 5 **Sedgemoor**, in Somersetshire.
- Bloodhounds**, dogs trained to track persons.
- Tower Hill**, a spot near the Tower of London, where persons were executed.
- 6 **Judge Jeffreys**. At the Revolution (1688), he was caught when trying to escape dressed as a common sailor, and was so roughly handled that he died shortly afterwards in the Tower.
- 6 **Sign-post**, a post on which a sign-board hangs.
- Inn**, hotel; a house where people lodge or stay.
- Taunton**, in Somersetshire.
- 7 **Favoured**, been on the side of.
- West Indies**, a large group of islands between North and South America.
- 12 **Revolution**, change in the government of the country.
- Prince of Orange**, the title of the eldest son of the ruler of Holland.
- 13 **Refuge**, shelter from danger.

Summary :—James the Second, the brother of Charles, was a Roman Catholic, but promised to uphold the English Church and to obey the law. He broke his promise, and plots were formed against him. The Earl of Argyle was defeated in Scotland, and the Duke of Monmouth at Sedgemoor. Both were beheaded. The people who took Monmouth's side were cruelly treated by Judge Jeffreys and others. James ordered the clergy to read an order giving Roman Catholics the same privileges as Protestants. Seven bishops refused, and when tried for it the judges set them free. The King was angry, and brought troops from Ireland. The people rose, and sent for William of Orange to take the throne. James fled to France, where he died.

49. WILLIAM III. AND MARY II.

1689 to 1702: 13 years.

1. **William and Mary.**—William the Third, Prince of Orange, was the son of Mary, daughter of Charles the First. He was therefore both the nephew and the son-in-law of the late King, James the Second.

2. **Settlement of the Crown.**—After James had left the country, Parliament declared that he was no longer King. They said that William and Mary should be King and Queen of England, but that during the life of Mary William alone should rule. If they had no children, the crown was then to go to Mary's sister Anne.

3. It was also written down and agreed to by the King and the Parliament, that the King must rule according to law, and that he had no right to change, alter, or break a law any

more than had the poorest of his people. It was now clear that the English would not have a King to reign over them who was not



WILLIAM THE THIRD.

willing to give up his own wishes for the good of the country.

4. James in Ireland.—It was not long before

the friends of James, both at home and in France, began to try to put him back on the throne. He landed in Ireland with French



MARY THE SECOND.

soldiers, and the Irish, who were Roman Catholics, joined him in great numbers.

5. The town of Londonderry, in the north

of Ireland, stood out for William for more than three months, during which the people suffered greatly from want of food. James did his utmost to take the town. At length two English ships forced their way up the river with supplies of food for the starving people.

6. **Battle of the Boyne.**—In the following year William placed himself at the head of his soldiers in Ireland, and defeated James in the Battle of the Boyne. James went back to France, and William soon ended the war and returned to England.

7. **The Jacobites.**—James had friends in Scotland who lost no time in trying to help him. They were called Jacobites, or followers of James. After their leader was killed at the Battle of Killiecrankie, they went back to their homes and gave up the war.

8. **War with France.**—The French King did all that he could to help James to get back his throne. He and William had not been friends for some time, and when William was in Ireland the King of France sent a fleet and army to invade England; but the English people stood so well together that little harm was done.

9. The French again tried to invade England in 1692, but their fleet was defeated at Cape La Hogue. At length the French King

agreed not to give further help to James, and to own William as King of Great Britain.

10. **Death of Queen Mary.**—When Mary died the King was filled with grief. He had never been much liked by the English people. Mary was their favourite, and after her death they looked upon him as a stranger. This troubled him so much that he sometimes spoke of giving up the crown and going back again to Holland.

11. **Death of William.**—Eight years after Mary died, William fell from his horse and broke his collar bone. Within a fortnight he died. He was a wise man and an able ruler. The British people never understood him properly. He was a silent man, and kept himself too much apart from them. He left no children.

neph'ew	ut'most	fol'low-ers	col'lar
set'tle-ment	sup-plies'	Kil'lie-crañ'kie	fort'night
al'ter	starv'ing	La Hogue	prop'er-ly
Lon'don-der-ry	Boyne	fur'ther	si' lent
suf'fered	Jac'o-bites	grief	a-part'

Notes and Meanings.

6 **The Boyne**, a river flowing into the Irish Sea, on the east coast of Ireland.

7 **Jacobite**, a follower of James, from *Jacobus*, the Latin word for James. There were three Jacobite rebellions,—1689, 1715, 1745.

(856)

7 **Killiecrankie**, in Perthshire. The River Garry, a tributary of the Tay, flows through it.

9 **Cape La Hogue**, on a peninsula in the north-west of France. It is 80 miles south of the Isle of Wight.

11 **Fortnight**, two weeks.

Summary:—William was both nephew and son-in-law of James. Parliament declared William and Mary King and Queen, and said that no one who would not keep the law could ever be King. James tried to fight in Ireland, and was defeated at the Battle of the Boyne. Londonderry was besieged by James's troops, but held out. The Jacobites in Scotland lost their leader at Killiecrankie, and had to give up the war. The French King tried to restore James, and war began; but soon after he agreed to give him no more help. Mary died of small-pox in 1694. Eight years after, William was thrown from his horse and died.

50. ANNE.

1702 to 1714: 12 years.

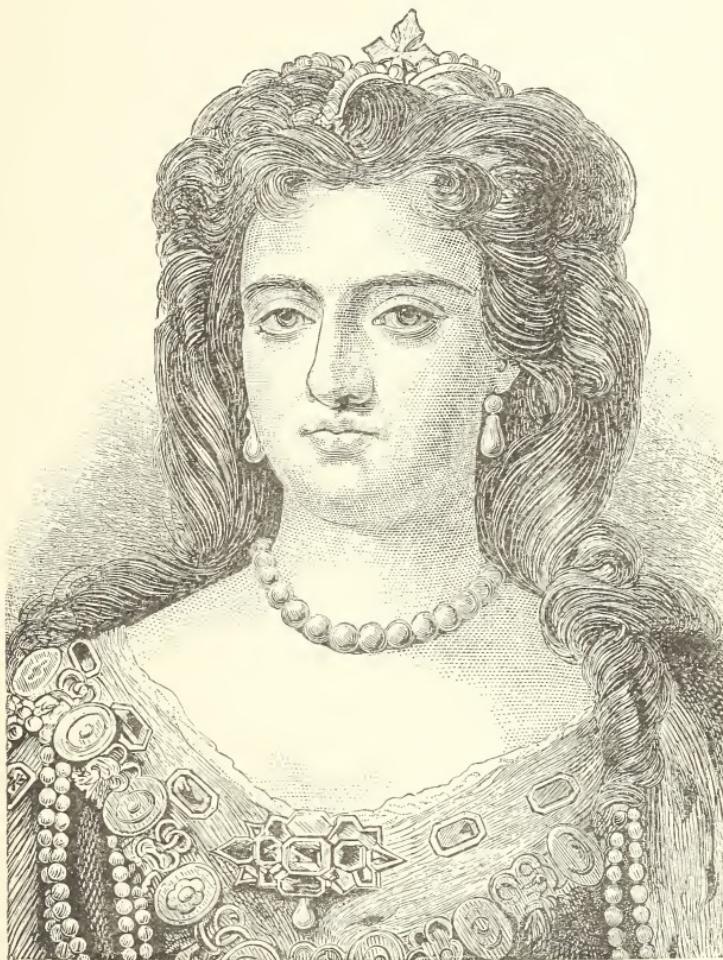
1. **Queen Anne.**—Anne was the second daughter of James the Second and the sister of Queen Mary. She was the last of the Stewarts who sat on the British throne. She was married to Prince George of Denmark; but he took no part in ruling the country.

2. **War with France.**—A war with France, for which William had made ready, was begun soon after Anne came to the throne. It continued during the greater part of Anne's reign.

3. The British commander was the famous Duke of Marlborough, who gained many victories. As a reward he received an estate, on which a splendid house was built for him, named Blenheim, from a great battle which he had won.

4. **Gibraltar taken: 1704.**—In the earlier part of the war the British fleet took Gibraltar

from Spain. It is a great rock and fortress, standing at the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea. It has belonged to Great Britain ever



QUEEN ANNE.

since, and is looked upon as a place of great value, because it commands the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea.

5. **Union of the English and Scottish Parliaments: 1707.**—In this reign England and Scotland were united more closely than they had ever been before.

6. One hundred years had passed away since James of Scotland had become the first King of the British Islands. All this time England and Scotland had been under the same Kings and Queens, but each country had its own Parliament.

7. The English Parliament, chosen by the English people to make laws for them, sat in London. The Scottish Parliament, chosen by the Scottish people to make laws for them, sat in Edinburgh.

8. The English Rose and the Scottish Thistle were joined together under one ruler, but the two countries were often not very friendly with each other.

9. In Queen Anne's reign it seemed as if the two countries would soon be at war, they had so many things about which they could not agree.

10. The Scots said that they were not allowed to trade freely with England and France. Sometimes Scottish ships were seized by the English, and then the Scots would seize English ships in return.

11. Queen Anne's children all died before

their mother, and the English Parliament asked the Scottish Parliament to agree with them in choosing the same King for both countries at her death.

12. The Scottish Parliament said that when Anne died, as she had no child to succeed her, they would choose a King for themselves. They did not want to be ruled by the King who also ruled England.

13. The wise men of both countries were filled with fear and sorrow when they saw the turn things were taking. They knew that two countries so placed on one island would be stronger and richer if they could agree to form one kingdom.

14. To settle the matter it was agreed that there should no longer be a Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh and an English Parliament in London, but that there should be a British Parliament in London for both countries.

15. To the British Parliament both England and Scotland were to send members, who should make any new laws needed for Great Britain. Thus the two countries would be under the same Parliament, as well as under the same King.

16. Each country was allowed to keep the laws it had at the time of the Union, and the

form of religion it liked best, and in this way the Rose and the Thistle were made one, never again to be put asunder.

17. **Death of Anne.**—Anne died suddenly after two days' illness. She was not a great Queen, but she was a good woman, and she was often called the “good Queen Anne.” She allowed herself, in all things, to be guided by Parliament as to what was best for the country.

George	splen'did	en'trance	choos'ing
rul'ing	Blen'heim	Med-i-ter-ra-ne-an	sor'row
com-mand'er	Gib-ral'tar	This'tle	a-sun'der
Marl'bor-ough	ear-li'er	friend'ly	sud-den-ly
vic-to-ries	fort-ress	seized	guid'ed

Notes and Meanings.

1 **Last of the Stewarts.** See page 199.

fought in 1704 at Blenheim, in Bavaria, a part of the German Empire.

3 **Blenheim House.** The house is near Woodstock, in Oxfordshire. The battle, after which the house was named, was

4 **Fortress,** stronghold.

16 **Put asunder,** separated; put apart.

Summary:—Anne was the daughter of James the Second, and the last Stewart on the British throne. War with France, for which William had made ready, was at once begun, and continued during most of Anne's reign. The Duke of Marlborough was commander, and gained many victories. Gibraltar was taken in 1704. In 1707 one Parliament was formed for England and Scotland, and they became one country. Each kept its own laws and church, and the union has made both richer and stronger. Anne died in 1714, after two days' illness.

HOUSE OF HANOVER.

(SIX SOVEREIGNS.)

1. GEORGE I., Great-Grandson of James I.....	1714-1727: 13 years.
2. GEORGE II., Son.....	1727-1760: 33 years.
3. GEORGE III., Grandson.....	1760-1820: 60 years.
4. GEORGE IV., Son.....	1820-1830: 10 years.
5. WILLIAM IV., Brother.....	1830-1837: 7 years.
6. VICTORIA, Niece.....	1837.

51. GEORGE I.

1714 to 1727: 13 years.

1. **The Stewarts.**—Queen Anne was the last Stewart who sat on the British throne. The Stewarts were not all dead. The son of James the Second, who had been driven from the throne, was alive.

2. He was the half-brother of Queen Anne, but, like his father, he was a Roman Catholic, and Parliament had made a law in the reign of William the Third that no Roman Catholic should sit on the British throne.

3. **George the First.**—So when Anne died the crown was given to George, King of Hanover, who was a Protestant. Now Hanover was a small country in Germany, and you may ask what claim its King had to the British throne.

4. George of Hanover got his right to the throne in the same way that James of Scot-

land did—by a marriage between an English princess and one of his family.

5. Elizabeth, the daughter of James the First, married the ruler of Bohemia, their daughter married the ruler of Hanover, and George was Elizabeth's grandson. When he became King of the United Kingdom he could not speak the English language.

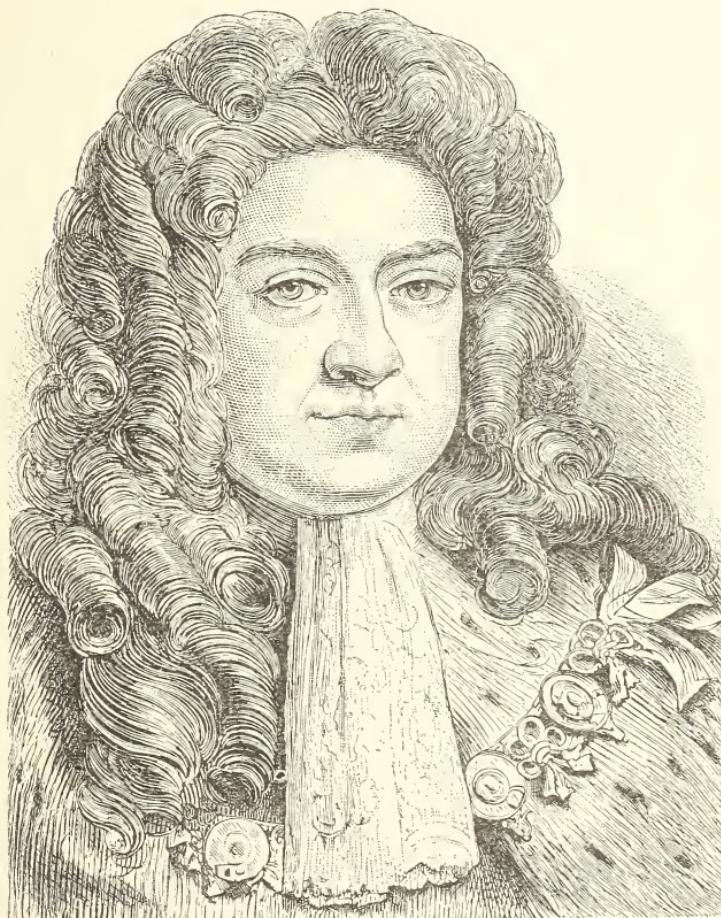
6. **The Pretender.**—A number of people thought that Anne's half-brother James, called the Pretender, should have been made King. Many Scotsmen thought so, because James was a Stewart and one of the Scottish royal family.

7. There was a rising of the Jacobites in Scotland to take the throne from George and to give it to James. The rising was put down, and some of its leaders were put to death. Because it took place in 1715 it is known as "the 'Fifteen."

8. **South Sea Bubble: 1720.**—This was the name given to a plan which was formed for helping the Government to get the large sums of money it needed every year. A company was formed to carry on trade with the South Seas, and they agreed to pay the Government a large sum of money to prevent any one else from taking part in this trade.

9. To persuade the people to join the com-

pany, stories were told of the great riches that were to be found in the islands near South America. Thousands of people lent all the



GEORGE THE FIRST.

money they had to the company, in the hope of growing suddenly rich. But the stories were not true. The money got by the com-

pany was spent, and those who had lent it lost all they had.

10. **Sir Robert Walpole.**—So many people had lost all their money in the South Sea Bubble that something had to be done to help them. Sir Robert Walpole, the King's chief adviser, did all he could to help these poor people.

11. He made those who had had most to do with the Bubble scheme sell off their houses and lands to pay those whose money they had taken. The Government also helped, and in this way the loss was, after a time, got over.

12. **Death of the King.**—While the King was on a visit to Hanover he fell ill, and died the next day. The English people did not care much for him, as he could neither read nor write their language.

Han'-o-ver
Ger'-ma-ny
Bo-he'-mi-a

Pre-tend'-er
Bub'-ble
Gov'-ern-ment

com'-pa-ny
per-suade'
Wal'-pole

ad-vís'-er
schemes
nei'-ther

Notes and Meanings.

5 **Bohemia**, a country of Germany; now part of Austria.

6 **Pretender**, one who unjustly lays claim to an office or title. James Stewart claimed to be the son of James II., and therefore James III. of England and James VIII. of

Scotland. It was said that he was not the son of James II., and therefore a pretender.

7 **Jacobites**. See note, page 193.

9 **Persuade**, get to be willing.

10 **Sir Robert Walpole**. Prime Minister 1715 and 1721.

Summary:—By law no Roman Catholic could sit on the throne; and George, King of Hanover, who was descended from a daughter of James the First, became King. He could not speak English. James, son of James the Second, had a good many friends in Scotland. An attempt to restore him in 1715 was put down. In 1720 the South Sea Scheme, a plan to help Government to get the money it needed, ruined a great many. Sir Robert Walpole helped them to get over the difficulty. The King died in Hanover in 1727.

52. GEORGE II. (Part I.)

1727 to 1760: 33 years.

1. **George the Second.**—George the Second was the son of George the First. He was forty-four years of age when he became King. His wife's name was Caroline, and she gave him much help in ruling the country. Sir Robert Walpole continued to be chief minister for the first fifteen years of this reign.

2. **Porteous Riot.**—A good deal of the income of the Government comes from money paid by those who bring certain goods into the country. At this time many persons tried to do this without making any payment. They were called smugglers.

3. In Scotland, two such men were caught, and sentenced to be hanged in Edinburgh. One of them helped the other to escape. The mob of Edinburgh were so pleased with this that they threw stones at the hangman and the soldiers. Captain Porteous, who com-

manded the soldiers, told them to fire on the crowd, some of whom were killed.

4. For this, Porteous was tried and sentenced to death ; but hearing that the King meant to pardon him, the mob broke into the prison, dragged him out, and hanged him on a pole. The King was very angry, and he made the city pay a large sum of money.

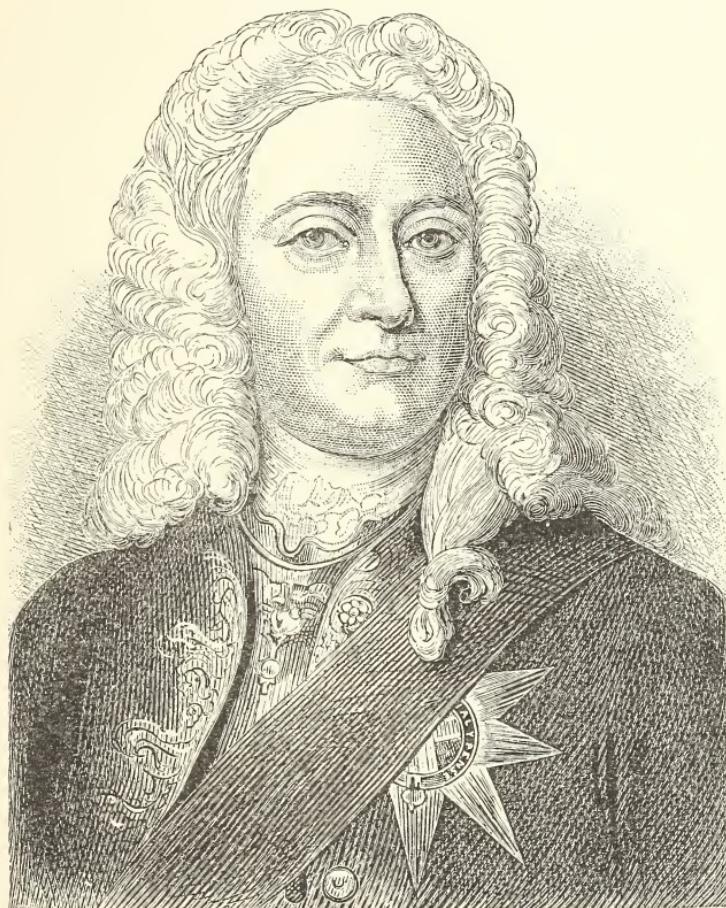
5. **War with Spain : 1739.**—The Spaniards ruled over a large part of South America. To keep the trade of this part of the world in their own hands, they ill-treated the sailors of British ships.

6. This ended in war, in the course of which Lord Anson took a Spanish ship containing a large amount of gold. He then returned to England in the same way that Drake did in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by sailing round the world.

7. **The 'Forty-five : 1745.**—Another attempt was made to bring back the Pretender. His son, Charles Edward, called “Bonnie Prince Charlie,” landed in Scotland, and the Highlanders gathered round him. At Prestonpans, near Edinburgh, they defeated the King’s soldiers. Charles then marched to Edinburgh, and stayed for a time in Holyrood Palace, the home of the Stewart Kings.

8. At length the Prince set out for London

to seize the crown. During the weeks that he had been staying at Holyrood Palace, King George had been able to collect an army.



GEORGE THE SECOND.

9. Unable to proceed further than Derby, the Prince returned with his followers to Scotland. They made their last stand at

Culloden, where in less than an hour they were defeated by the King's soldiers. To avoid being taken prisoner, Charles had to hide himself.

10. Although a large reward was offered, none of his friends would betray him, and he at length got safely away to France. Amongst those who helped him to escape was a lady named Flora Macdonald, who risked her own life to protect him. The Stewarts never again tried to get back their throne.

Car'-o-line	Ri'-ot	con-tain'-ing	a-void'
min'-is-ter	smug'-glers	Hol'-y-rood	be-tray'
Por'-teous	Span'iards	Cul-lo'-den	Mac-don'-ald

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Minister , adviser. | 9 Culloden , or Drummossie Moor, eight miles north-east of Inverness. |
| 2 Riot , disturbance; uproar among the people. | 10 Betray , give him up. |
| Income , money received yearly from all sources. | Flora Macdonald . She was imprisoned for a year for helping the Prince to escape; but afterwards married a Highlander, with whom she went to America. They returned to Skye, and died there. |
| Smugglers , those who secretly bring into or send out of the country goods on which a duty or tax should be paid to the Government. | |
| 9 Derby , county town of Derbyshire. | |

Summary:—George the Second became King, and continued Walpole as chief minister. Much money was lost to the Government by smuggling. A riot took place in Edinburgh when a smuggler was being hanged, and Captain Porteous ordered the mob to be fired on. He was sentenced to death; but the people, fearing he was to be let off, hanged him themselves. A war with Spain began in 1739. In 1745, another attempt made by the Jacobites, in which Prince Charles Edward gained the Battle of Prestonpans, was defeated at Culloden. Charles had to hide himself for a time; but, by the aid of Flora Macdonald, he got off safely to France.

53. GEORGE II. (Part II.)

1. **Seven Years' War: 1756-1763.**—War between England and France had often taken place in the past on account of the lands held in France by English Kings. The British and the French were not only neighbours at home, but they also met in other parts of the world. In the reign of George the Second, a great war took place to settle who should rule in America and in India.

2. **The British in America.**—The British had been in America since Ralegh founded the State of Virginia ; and we have seen how the Pilgrim Fathers left England in the reign of James the First and founded New England.

3. **The French in America.**—The French were in that part of America which is now called Canada, and they wished to keep the British from trading with the Indians who lived there. This was the cause of the war.

4. **Taking of Quebec: 1759.**—General Wolfe was sent to take Quebec, the French capital of Canada. This was a hard thing to do, as Quebec is a strong town, built on high rocks, at the foot of which is the river St. Lawrence.

5. By night Wolfe led his men up the side of the rock, and got near to the town before

the French were aware. A battle was fought, in which Wolfe was killed, but the French were defeated and Quebec taken.

6. **The British in India.**—The British had been in India since the time of Queen Elizabeth. They had gone there to trade, and a company had been formed for this purpose. The French also went to India to trade, and they wished to drive the British out, and get the whole of India to themselves.

7. **Robert Clive.**—At first the French had some success, when a young man named Robert Clive, who had gone out as a clerk, took the command of the British. At once a change took place, and he defeated the French.

8. **Black Hole of Calcutta.**—The Nabob, or ruler of Bengal, made an attack on the British in 1756, and took Calcutta, where he locked up one hundred and forty-six prisoners in a small room called the Black Hole. Before morning they were nearly all dead for want of air.

9. **Battle of Plassey.**—Clive went to punish the Bengal ruler for this cruelty. With a small army of about three thousand men he defeated an Indian army of sixty thousand at the Battle of Plassey. This victory gained for Britain not only the large province of Bengal, but it made us masters of India.

10. **William Pitt.**—While our soldiers were

fighting abroad, William Pitt was keeping things right at home. He was a member of Parliament; and when things seemed to be going wrong he took the management of the war into his own hands, and did much to make it a success. He was afterwards made Earl of Chatham.

11. **Death of George.**—George the Second died suddenly when he was seventy-six years of age. He was a good King. His homely manners pleased the people. His eldest son, Frederick, Prince of Wales, had died some years before, leaving nine children, the eldest of whom became George the Third.

Vir-gin'ia	Wolfe	Na'bob	prov'ince
Can'a-da	cap'i-tal	Ben-gal'	man'age-ment
trād'ing	St. Law'rence	Plas'sey	Chat'ham
Quebec'	Cal-cut'ta	cru'el-ty	Fred'er-ick

Notes and Meanings.

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|--|--|
| 1 Neighbours , people who live near one another. | 7 Robert Clive , born 1725; committed suicide 1774. |
| 3 Trading , buying and selling. | 8 Calcutta , the capital of British India, on the Hoogly. |
| 4 Quebec , the oldest city in Canada; then the capital of the French possessions there. | 9 Bengal , a large province of British India. |
| General Wolfe , a British general, born in Kent in 1726. | 9 Plassey , in the province of Bengal. |

Summary:—War took place both in India and America between the British and French. In India, Clive gained the Battle of Plassey over the ruler of Bengal, and in America General Wolfe took Quebec from the French. William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, managed things at home while they were fighting abroad, and did much to help them. George the Second died at the age of seventy-six. His eldest son had died before him.

54. GEORGE III. (Part I.)**1760 to 1820: 60 years.**

1. **George the Third.**—George the Third was the grandson of George the Second. He was twenty-two years of age when he became King. The two Georges who had reigned before him had been brought up in Germany. The young King was born in England, and called himself an Englishman.

2. At this time Great Britain was the leading nation of the world. When the Seven Years' War ended, the whole of North America and the greater part of India were in British hands.

3. **American War: 1775.**—A quarrel now began between our colonies in America and the Government at home. An attempt was made to force the Americans to pay taxes on tea and other articles carried into the country. This they refused to do.

4. When several ships, containing taxed tea sent from England, arrived in Boston harbour, some of the people, dressed as Red Indians, went on board and threw it into the water. The Government sent out soldiers to force the Americans to pay taxes, and war began, which went on for nearly eight years.

5. The Americans raised an army to defend

themselves. Their leader was George Washington. Then they declared themselves independent of Great Britain, and formed a



GEORGE THE THIRD.

union of thirteen states under the name of the United States of America.

6. In 1783 the war ended, and a treaty was

made, in which Great Britain had to agree that the United States should be a separate country. Since then the colonists, or Americans, have governed themselves.

7. They have no king or queen at their head. Instead of a monarch, they choose one of their chief men, who is called the President, to be at the head of the Government. The first President was George Washington.

8. **French Revolution: 1789.**—At this time France was in a very troubled state. The French Kings had ruled badly for some time, and the taxes laid on the people were more than they could pay. At length they rose against their rulers. They would no longer obey the laws. They did just as they liked; and Paris, the chief city of France, was a scene of disorder and bloodshed.

9. The King and the Queen, with many of the chief nobles, were put to death. This caused some of the other Kings of Europe to join together and declare war against France.

10. **Napoleon.**—At this time there was at the head of the French army a wonderful soldier, named Napoleon Bonaparte, who gained so many victories that at last he was made Emperor of France.

11. **Lord Nelson.**—At the Battle of the Nile, in 1798, Lord Nelson defeated the French

fleet. Nelson was wounded during the battle, and when he was carried below he told the doctor not to leave the others for him—he would take his turn with the rest.

12. Seven years afterwards, at the Battle of Trafalgar, Lord Nelson fought his last battle and won his greatest victory. He came up with the ships of France and Spain off Cape Trafalgar, and at once prepared for battle.

13. His last signal from the mast-head of his ship was, "England expects that every man this day will do his duty." While the battle was raging, Nelson was shot in the shoulder. He died two hours afterwards, saying, "Thank God, I have done my duty!"

lead'ing	sev'er-al	scene	doc'tor
na'tion	har'bour	Eu'rope	Tra-fal'gar
col'o-nies	in-de-pen'dent	Na-po'le-on	sig'nal
at-tempt'	sep'a-rate	Bon'a-parté	rāg'ing
ar'ti-cles	col'o-nists	Em'per-or	shoul'der

Notes and Meanings..

4 **Boston**, the capital of Massachusetts (United States).

5 **George Washington**, born in Virginia, 1732. First President of the United States, 1789; re-elected, 1793. Retired, 1797; died, 1799.

7 **Monarch**, king or queen. **President**, the head of a republic, a form of government without

a monarch, in which the power is in the hands of men chosen by the people.

12 **Trafalgar**, midway between Cadiz and the Strait of Gibraltar.

13 **Signal**, a sign made to give information or orders to those at a distance.

Raging, going fiercely on.

Summary:—George the Third, unlike the two former Kings, was born in England. Great Britain was the foremost nation in the world. An attempt to tax the American colonies without their consent led to a war, which ended in their freedom from Great Britain. They formed the United States. Shortly after, the French rose against their rulers, and war was declared against France by some of the other Kings. Napoleon Bonaparte, leading the French, gained many battles, and at last became Emperor. Lord Nelson defeated the French ships in the Battles of the Nile and Trafalgar, in the latter of which he was killed.

55. GEORGE III. (Part II.)

1. **Duke of Wellington.**—Though the French had been defeated by sea and their ships destroyed, Napoleon continued the war on land, and won many victories. It was then that Arthur Wellesley, afterwards the Duke of Wellington, defeated the French, and destroyed the power of Napoleon.

2. **Battle of Waterloo: 1815.**—The last and greatest battle was fought in 1815. Napoleon had been put off the throne in the previous year; but he had returned to France and got together a large army of the best soldiers in the country. Wellington, with a British army of 80,000 men, and Blücher, at the head of the Prussian army of 110,000 men, went to meet the French.

3. A long and bloody battle was fought at Waterloo, near Brussels. The French were completely defeated, and Napoleon fled from the field. He afterwards gave himself up to

the British, and was sent a prisoner to the island of St. Helena, where he died in 1821.

4. **Union of Great Britain and Ireland.**—Ireland kept its own Parliament for nearly one hundred years longer than Scotland ; but in this reign the Irish Parliament came to an end.

5. The Irish people had long found fault with British rule. They said they were not properly treated ; and they made up their minds to have a Government of their own.

6. There is no doubt that the Irish had good cause to complain about many things ; and so when their complaints were not listened to, they rose against the Government.

7. It was then thought best to do away with the Irish Parliament, and have but one Parliament for the British Islands.

8. This was done ; and the first Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland met in London in 1801. The Rose, the Thistle, and the Shamrock were thus united more closely than ever ; but the Union has not brought the same peace and happiness to Ireland as to Scotland.

9. Many of the unjust laws have been done away with ; but the people are poor, and in many parts of the land they can hardly make a living.

10. Thousands on thousands have left their native land and made their homes in America, where there are land and work for millions more than that country contains. The people of Great Britain wish to see Ireland happy and contented, and it is to be hoped that this may ere long come to pass.

11. **Death of George.**—During the last ten years of George the Third's life he had not been able to rule, and had sometimes been out of his mind. He died when he was eighty-one years of age. He had been King for almost sixty years. No other King or Queen has been so long upon the throne. He was a good man, and did his best for the good of his people. His homely way of living won for him the name of “Farmer George.”

Well-ing-ton	Blü'-cher	com-plain'	liv-ing
Ar'-thur	Prus'-si-an	com-plaints'	na-tive
Wel'-les-ley	Brus'-sels	list'-ened	mill'ions
Wá-ter-loo'	com-plete'-ly	Sham'-rock	con-tent'-ed
pre'-vi-ous	St. Hel-e-na	hap'-pi-ness	eight'-y

Notes and Meanings.

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|--|--|
| 2 Waterloo, 10 miles south of Brussels. | 8 Rose, a flower; the emblem of England. |
| Previous year, year before, 1814. | Thistle, a prickly plant; the emblem of Scotland. |
| 3 St. Helena, an island in the South Atlantic. It is 1,200 miles from the coast of Africa. | Shamrock, a plant having a leaf divided into three parts; the emblem of Ireland. |

Summary:—The power of Napoleon on land was broken by the Duke of Wellington. His last battle was fought at Waterloo, in 1815. Napoleon gave himself up after his defeat, and was imprisoned on St. Helena. The Parliaments of Ireland and Great Britain were united, nearly one hundred years after those of England and Scotland. Much good has come out of this; but the people of Ireland are not yet so happy as those of England and Scotland. George the Third was at times out of his mind. For ten years he did not rule. He died after reigning for nearly sixty years.

56. G E O R G E I V.

1820 to 1830: 10 years.

1. **George the Fourth.**—George the Fourth was the eldest son of George the Third. During his father's illness he had ruled in the King's name as Prince Regent.

2. **Ireland.**—Ireland was at this time in a very bad state. The Roman Catholics complained that they had not the same freedom as the Protestants. There was some truth in this; for though Ireland sent members to the British House of Commons, no Roman Catholic was allowed to become a member.

3. Daniel O'Connell put himself at the head of the Irish people, and spoke out for all being treated alike. He was chosen as one of the Irish Members of Parliament; but when he went to the House of Commons he was not allowed to take his place. This caused such a stir in all parts of the country that at last

the law was changed, and Roman Catholics were put on the same footing as Protestants.

4. **George Stephenson.**— During this reign George Stephenson was busy improving the steam-engine and laying railways. As a lad, he had helped his father to mind the engine at a coal mine until he was old enough to do the work by himself.

5. From learning how to mend engines, he was at length able to make them. The engines he had to do with at first were standing engines, used chiefly to lift the coal out of the pits and to pump up the water that collected in the mines.

6. Then he saw a locomotive or engine that moved on wheels. It was a rough piece of work; but it gave George the idea that afterwards made his name famous. “I can make a better ‘travelling engine’ than that,” he said.

7. Years passed away before he could persuade people to give him the help he needed; but at last the great work was done. He laid a railway and built an engine to run on it.

8. His engine, the “Rocket,” won the prize of five hundred pounds offered for the best engine to run on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. It ran along the line at the rate of from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour.

9. **Death of George.**— George the Fourth

reigned only ten years, and died at the age of sixty-eight. He was not a good man, and of very little use as a King. It has been said



GEORGE THE FOURTH.

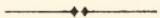
of him that he was “a bad son, a bad husband, a bad subject, a bad monarch, and a bad friend.” He left no children to succeed him.

Re'gent	Ste'phen-son	rail'-ways	Liv'er-pool
Dan'iel	im-prôv'ing	Rock'et	Man'ches-ter
O'-Con'nell	en'gine	prize	lo-co-mo'tive

Notes and Meanings.

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|---|---|
| 3 Daniel O'Connell , called “The Liberator,” was sent to prison for conspiracy in 1843 ; but the House of Lords set him free. Died 1847. | 3 Put on the same footing , treated in the same way. |
| | 4 George Stephenson , the son of a fireman, was the father of the railway system. Died 1848. |

Summary :—George the Fourth had ruled for some years during his father's illness. The Roman Catholics in Ireland complained that none of them could become Members of Parliament. Chiefly through Daniel O'Connell this was altered. George Stephenson succeeded in making an engine which could drag carriages and waggons along a line of rails, and this was the beginning of our railways.

**57. WILLIAM IV.**

1830 to 1837 : 7 years.

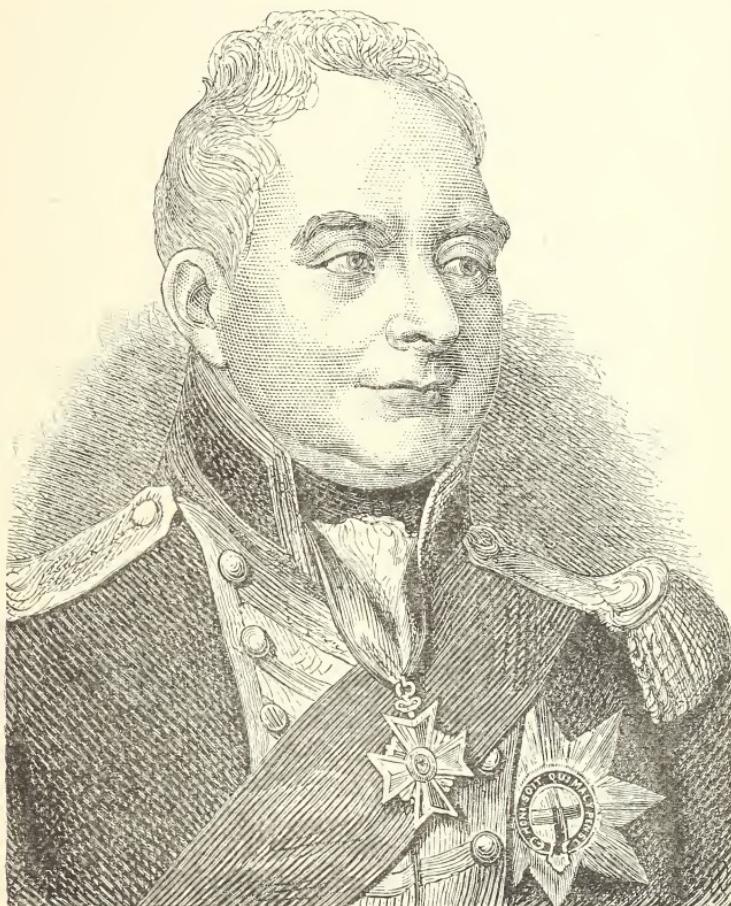
1. William the Fourth.—William the Fourth was the third son of George the Third, and brother of George the Fourth. He was sixty-five years old when he became King.

2. First Passenger Railway.—The first passenger railway, which Stephenson had built between Manchester and Liverpool, was opened in 1830. After that railways began to be made in all parts of the country.

3. Reform Bill.—A change in the law was now made so that more of the people could take a part in choosing members of Parliament. Up to this time the choosing of members had been in the hands of those who were well-off;

but by the new law a great many more were allowed to have votes.

4. **Slaves set free.** — The grandest thing



WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

done in this reign was the setting free of all the slaves in lands belonging to Great Britain. Parliament agreed to pay the slave-

owners twenty million pounds that the slaves might go free. Eight hundred thousand slaves became free men, though they were bound to work for their masters as hired servants for a few years.

5. William Wilberforce had been working for forty-six years trying to persuade the people of this country to put down slavery. He was lying on his death-bed when he received the news that his work was done; and the slaves were free.

6. **Death of William.**—The King died at the age of seventy-two. He is called the Sailor King, because, when a young man, he had been for some time a sailor. He was warm-hearted and simple in manners, and his people loved and trusted him.

Re-form'
set'ting

be-long'ing
own'ers

Wil'ber-force
slāv'er-y

per-suade'
ly'ing

Notes and Meanings.

3 **Reform Bill**, a Bill, which afterwards became law, to change the rule then in force for electing or choosing Members of Parliament.

Votes, the right to take part in

choosing or saying who shall be Member of Parliament.

5 **William Wilberforce**. Born in 1759; died 1833. Devoted himself to putting down the slave-trade.

Summary:—William the Fourth was brother of the late King. A railway was opened between Manchester and Liverpool in 1830. A Reform Bill was passed in 1832, which allowed many more to vote for Members of Parliament than had before done so. The slaves in all British lands were set free.



58. QUEEN VICTORIA. (Part I.)

1837.

1. **Queen Victoria.**—Queen Victoria is the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, the brother of William the Fourth, and the fourth son of George the Third. Her uncle left no children, and she became Queen when eighteen years of

age. Three years after she ascended the throne she married her cousin Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He was called the Prince Consort. He died in 1861.

2. **The Royal Family.**—The Queen's family consisted of four sons, Albert-Edward (Prince of Wales), Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh), Arthur (Duke of Connaught), and Leopold (Duke of Albany); and five daughters, Victoria, Alice, Helena, Louise, and Beatrice. Two of their children are dead—the Princess Alice in 1878, and the Duke of Albany in 1884.

3. **The Corn Law: 1828-1846.**—About the time of the Battle of Waterloo (1815) a tax had been put upon all corn which came into the country from abroad. Though this tax had been reduced some years afterwards, it had not been removed, and it kept back large supplies of corn which would otherwise have been sent into the country. This made bread dear, and many people were starving.

4. Richard Cobden and John Bright saw that the poorer classes would not be able to get enough food till the tax was taken off. They therefore wrote and spoke against it in all parts of the country. In 1845 the crop of potatoes, on which the people of Ireland mostly lived, failed, and many of them died of want.



PRINCE CONSORT.

5. This roused a strong feeling against everything that made food dear or kept corn from coming into the country. In 1846, Sir Robert Peel was able to carry a law doing away with the tax and allowing free trade in corn.

6. **Penny Postage: 1839.**—When Victoria became Queen, the postage of a letter from Edinburgh to London cost one shilling and a penny. In 1839 Rowland Hill drew up a plan by which letters could be sent anywhere within the British Isles for one penny. A post-card or a newspaper can now be sent for a halfpenny.

7. **The Great Exhibition: 1851.**—Prince Al-

bert, the Queen's husband, thought that it would lead to greater friendship between the people of different countries if the best kinds of work which all of them could do were brought together and shown side by side. For this purpose a large building of glass and iron, called the Crystal Palace, was put up in Hyde Park, London. It was called the Great Exhibition, and was visited by large numbers of people from all parts of the country and from other lands.

8. **New Laws for England and Scotland.**—In 1870 an Education Act was passed for England, and another for Scotland in 1872. By these Acts school boards were set up in all parts of the land, which not only provided schools, but also had power to make every child above a certain age attend them.

9. **The Queen's Jubilee: 1887.**—Queen Victoria began to reign in 1837. In 1887 she had been fifty years on the British throne. Only two of our sovereigns have reigned longer than this—Henry the Third, who was King for fifty-six years, and George the Third, who was King for sixty years.

10. The year 1887, the Queen's jubilee or fiftieth year, was a time of great rejoicing both at home and in all parts of the empire. A thanksgiving service took place in Westminster

Abbey, at which the Queen and the royal family were present. Along with them there were kings and princes from other countries, and persons of high rank came from all parts of the British Empire to join in thanking God for the blessings which the British people have enjoyed during the reign of Victoria.

a-scend'-ed

Con'-sort

Hel'-e-na

Be'-a-trice

Prin'-cess

roused

Post'-age

Ex-hi-bi'-tion

Crys'tal

Jū'-bi-lee

fif'-ti-eth

re-joic'-ing

Notes and Meanings.

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|---|---|
| 1 Saxe-Co'burg-Goth'a , a state of Central Germany. | 2 Lou-ise' , married Marquis of Lorne. |
| 2 Albert-Edward , Prince of Wales, married Alexandra, daughter of the King of Denmark. | Be'-a-trice , married Prince Henry of Battenberg. |
| Alfred , Duke of Edinburgh, married Marie, daughter of the late Czar of Russia. | 4 Cobden , Richard , born 1804, died 1865. He arranged a commercial treaty with France in 1860. |
| Arthur , Duke of Connaught. | John Bright , born 1811; M.P. for Birmingham since 1857; great free-trader. |
| Le'o-pold , Duke of Albany, died 1884. | 6 Rowland Hill , born 1795, died 1879, founder of the penny postage system. |
| Victoria , Princess Royal of England, married the Crown Prince of Germany, who became Emperor in 1888, and died the same year. | 9 Jū'-bi-lee , the fiftieth year of her reign; every fiftieth year among the Jews (<i>Lev. xxv. 11</i>); any season of public festivity and rejoicing. |
| Alice , married Prince Louis of Hesse; died 1878. [tian. | |
| Helena , married Prince Chris- | |

Summary:—Queen Victoria is the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, the brother of William the Fourth. She married her cousin Prince Albert, who died in 1861. The Corn Law was repealed in 1846. The Penny Postage was begun in 1839. The Great Exhibition was opened in 1851. New Education Acts were passed—one for England in 1870, and another for Scotland in 1872. The Queen's Jubilee—the fiftieth year of her reign—was celebrated in all parts of the British Empire in 1887.

59. QUEEN VICTORIA. (Part II.)

1. First Afghan War: 1839-1842.—Afghanistan lies between India and the lands which the Russians hold in Asia. To keep the Russians as far from India as possible, it has always been our wish to be friends with the rulers of Afghanistan. Sometimes we have sent soldiers to help a friendly ruler who was attacked by one who was not friendly to the British.

2. A case of this kind happened in 1839, when we sent an army to assist Shah Shoojah against Dost Mohammed and his son Akbar Khan. This army was destroyed among the mountains of Afghanistan, and another had to be sent to punish our enemies.

3. War in India: 1843.—Though India had been made a part of the British Empire, there were still some parts that had not been fully conquered. Our soldiers had occupied the country of Sindh, near the mouth of the river Indus, during the Afghan War, and the Ameer or ruler tried to drive them out. He was defeated by Sir Charles Napier, and Sindh came under British rule. The country farther up the river, called the Punjâb, also came under our rule in 1849.

4. Indian Mutiny: 1856.—The greater part of

India was at last in the hands of the British, and many of the soldiers in the army were Sepoys or native soldiers. The people of India are divided into classes or castes, each of which has its own rules to guide its members in their manner of life. There are some things they will not even touch, and among these is cow's flesh.

5. A story arose that the cartridges, or little packets of powder and bullets for loading their rifles, were rubbed with cow's fat. Some of the Sepoys refused to touch the cartridges, and were punished. Their comrades took their side, and soon there was a great rising throughout the country.

6. At Meerut, near Delhi, the rebels killed several Europeans. They then seized Delhi, which was besieged and taken in September by the British under Sir John Lawrence. At Cawnpore a large number of men, women, and children were put to death by the orders of a cruel leader called Nana Sahib.

7. In Lucknow the Sepoys had surrounded the house and grounds of the British governor of the town. Colonel Havelock with a small army broke through the bands of rebels and entered Lucknow in triumph. Finding that he could not remove the women and children in the face of the enemy, he remained with them

till a larger army arrived under Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde. Then all were taken to a place of safety; but Havelock, overcome by the hard work that he had done, died shortly afterwards.

8. The mutiny came to an end in 1858, and the government of India was taken out of the hands of the East India Company. Since then it has been carried on by a governor or Viceroy in the name of the Queen. In 1876 Queen Victoria was declared to be "Empress of India."

9. **Second Afghan War: 1878.**—Because the ruler of Afghanistan was more friendly to Russia than to Great Britain a quarrel arose, and an army was sent to put matters right. The capital, Cabul, was taken; but after peace had been made, the chief British officer was murdered, and General Roberts went with an army to punish the murderers. The war ended in 1881.

Af'-ghan-is-tan'
Mo-ham'-med
oc'-cu-pied
Sindh

In'-dus
Na'-pi-er
Pun'-jâb,
Mu'-ti-ny

Se'-poys
castes
car'-tridg-es
Mee-rut'

Eu-ro-pe'-ans
be-sieged'
tri'-umph
Vice'-roy

Notes and Meanings.

4 **Mutiny**, a rising of soldiers or sailors.

Governor-General of India from 1864 till 1868, and in 1869 was made Baron Lawrence of the Punjab; died 1879.

6 **Delhi**, on the Jumna, is one of the most important towns of Northern India.

Sir John Lawrence. He was

Cawnpore, in Oudh.

Summary:—The First Afghan War broke out in 1839. Through the war in India in 1843 Sindh was added to our Indian Empire. The Punjab was also added in 1849. For fear of losing caste, the Indian soldiers refused to use greased cartridges. This was the cause of the Indian Mutiny, which commenced in 1856. The Second Afghan War took place in 1878, and lasted for three years.

60. QUEEN VICTORIA. (Part III.)

1. **The Crimean War: 1854–1856.**—Russia and Turkey quarrelled about the treatment of the pilgrims to Jerusalem. The Russians invaded Turkey, and the British and the French took the side of the Turks. They both sent an army to the Crimea, a peninsula in the Black Sea, at the south of Russia.

2. **Alma: 1854.**—In 1854 several great battles were fought, in all of which the Russians were beaten. The most famous were the Battle of the Alma, the Battle of Balaklava, and the Battle of Inkermann. The first great battle was fought in September on the banks of the river Alma, where the Russians were defeated with great loss.

3. **Balaklava: 1854.**—The second great battle was fought in October at Balaklava, a sea-port on the Black Sea. Here the Russians were again defeated, and both sides lost many men. It was in this battle that Sir Colin Campbell, at the head of the 93rd Highlanders, kept

back the Russian cavalry with “a thin red streak topped with a line of steel.”

4. **Charge of the Light Brigade: 1854.**—At the close of the battle, a regiment of horse soldiers, called the Light Brigade, charged the Russian army. Of 670 men who went out, only 190 returned. Lord Tennyson describes this famous charge in his poem called *The Charge of the Light Brigade*.

5. **Inkermann: 1854.**—On the 5th of November the third great battle was fought at Inkermann, near Sebastopol. Here 8,000 British soldiers held out against nearly 60,000 Russians till the French came to their aid, and again the Russians suffered defeat.

6. **Florence Nightingale.**—A number of nurses went out from England to nurse the sick and wounded soldiers. At their head was Miss Florence Nightingale, who cared for the wounded and the dying like an angel of mercy.

7. **Fall of Sebastopol: 1855.**—In the Crimea the Russians had a great stronghold called Sebastopol, which they held for nearly a year in spite of all the attempts of the British and French to take it. Strong as this fortress was it was taken at last in September 1855. The war was brought to an end by the Treaty of Paris in 1856.

Cri-me'an
quar-rell'd

pe-nin-su-la
Bal-a-klâ-va

cav'al-ry
Bri-gade'

reg'i-ment
Se-bas'to-pol

Notes and Meanings.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Pilgrims , those who travel to a distance to visit a sacred place. | laureate since 1850. Chief works, "In Memoriam," and "Idylls of the King." |
| 3 Sir Colin Campbell , afterwards Lord Clyde. He died in 1863. | 5 Sebastopol , the Gibraltar of the Black Sea. |
| 4 Lord Tennyson , born 1809; poet- | |

Summary:—The Crimean War began, in 1854, in a quarrel between Russia and Turkey. The Russians were defeated at the Alma, Bala-klava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol. The war ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1856.



61. QUEEN VICTORIA. (Part IV.)

1. **War in Abyssinia: 1868.**—On the east coast of Africa, on the shores of the Red Sea, there is a country called Abyssinia. Theodore, King of Abyssinia, refused to give up some British people that he had put into prison. Sir Robert Napier was sent in 1868 with an army to set them free. He took the fortress of Magdala, and found that the King had shot himself.

2. **War with the Ashantees: 1874.**—A tribe on the west coast of Africa, called the Ashantees, had given so much trouble to British merchants and other traders that Sir Garnet Wolseley was sent with an army to punish them. When he had taken their chief town (Coomassie), their King was glad to make peace.

3. **The Zulu War: 1878.**—The King of the

Zulus in South Africa gathered a large army near the British colony of Natal. Because he refused to send his soldiers back to their homes a British army was sent against him. At first the Zulus were too strong for our troops ; but in the end they were defeated, and their King was taken prisoner. In this war the son of Napoleon the Third, who had been Emperor of the French, was killed by the Zulus.

4. The Transvaal War : 1880.—In Cape Colony, in the south of Africa, there were many Dutchmen who moved further north when the British took possession of that colony. They called the place where they settled Transvaal, because it was beyond or across the river Vaal. This also was added to the British Empire in 1877, and the Dutch rose in revolt and defeated our soldiers more than once. After this they were allowed to rule themselves.

5. War in Egypt : 1882-85.—The Suez Canal is cut through the isthmus of Suez, which is a part of the land of Egypt. Because so many British ships pass through this canal to India and other places it is desirable that Egypt should be friendly with Great Britain. In 1882 a leader named Arabi Pacha overturned the Egyptian government, but was defeated by General Wolseley at Tel-el-Kebir.

6. Another chief called the Mahdi raised a

revolt in the Soudan on the south of Egypt. Fighting took place there, and also near the Red Sea with Osman Digna. General Gordon, who had at one time been Governor of Khartoum, on the Nile, capital of the Soudan, was sent there again to try to make peace. He failed to do so, and was besieged by the Mahdi. The British Government sent a force up the Nile to help him, but it was too late. Gordon had been killed two days before it arrived, in January 1885.

Ab-ys-sin'-i-a	Ash-an-tees'	Trans-vaal'	de-sir'-a-ble
The'-o-dore	Wolse'-ley	pos-ses'-sion	E-gyp'-tian
Na'-pi-er	Coo-mas'-sie	Su'-ez	Mah'-di
Mag-dâ'-la	col'-o-ny	isth'-mus	Khar-toum'

Notes and Meanings.

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|--|--|
| <p>1 Magdala, a fortress of Abyssinia.</p> <p>2 Sir Garnet Wolseley, born 1833; served in the first Burmese War, the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny, the Chinese War, the Red River Campaign, the Ashantee War, and the Zulu War. Made Lord Wolseley after the Egyptian War.</p> <p>3 Zulu, Zulu Land is north-east of Natal.</p> <p>4 Revolt, rebellion.</p> | <p>6 The Mahdi, called Mohammed Achmet. General Gordon, or "Chinese Gordon," so called because he served for some years under the Emperor of China, and as commander of the "ever victorious army" suppressed the Tai-Ping rebellion in 1863-64. From 1874-1879, in the service of the Khedive, he tried to put down the Soudan slave-trade.</p> |
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Summary:—War took place in Abyssinia in 1868, and with the Ashantees in 1874. In the Zulu War of 1878 the son of Napoleon the Third was killed by the Zulus. The war in Egypt, in which General Gordon was killed, lasted from 1882 to 1885.

62. QUEEN VICTORIA. (Part V.)

1. **Troubles in Ireland.**—The union of Ireland with Great Britain in 1801 had not brought that content and peace to Ireland which was expected.

2. **Daniel O'Connell.**—An Irish Member of Parliament, named Daniel O'Connell, stirred up the people of Ireland to ask for the Repeal of the Union—that is, that Ireland should rule itself, and not be a part of the United Kingdom. He held meetings in different parts of the country. These meetings were often so large that the police had to keep order, and O'Connell was sent to prison for two years. He died at Genoa in 1847.

3. **Home Rule.**—From time to time attempts had been made to bring about a separation. Unable to do this, the Irish asked Parliament to grant them Home Rule—that is, power to manage their own affairs in Dublin.

4. **New Laws for Ireland.**—In 1869 Parliament passed an Act putting Protestants and Roman Catholics in Ireland on an equal footing. In 1870, and again in 1881, laws were passed which placed Irish farmers in a better position. They could not after this be turned out of their farms without being paid for what they had done to make the land of greater value.

5. Though great changes had been made in the Land Laws, a Land League was formed, and farmers were told to pay no rent, and shopkeepers were forbidden to supply those who did so with anything they needed. Evil arose out of the strife between landlords and tenants, property was destroyed, and even life was taken. Ireland is still in a very restless state, and it is not very clear what can be done to put things right.

stirred	po-lice'	Prot'-es-tants	League
Re-peal'	sep-a-ra'tion	po-si'tion	ten'ants

Notes and Meanings.

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|---|--|
| 2 Daniel O'Connell, called "the Liberator," was sentenced to imprisonment for conspiracy in 1843 ; but the House of | Lords reversed the sentence ; died 1847. |
| | 2 Genoa, a city of northern Italy. |
| | 3 Dublin, capital of Ireland. |
-

Summary :—Daniel O'Connell stirred up the people of Ireland to ask for the Repeal of the Union, and from time to time attempts have been made to bring about a separation. Better Land Laws were passed for Ireland in 1870, and again in 1881 ; but, not satisfied with these, a Land League was formed, and farmers were told to pay no rent, and shop-keepers were forbidden to supply those who did so.

CHIEF DATES.

B.C.

55. The Coming of the Romans.

A.D.

43. Britain a Roman Province.

50. Caractacus taken to Rome.

61. Defeat and death of Boadicea.

78. Julius Agricola, Governor of

410. Romans left Britain. [Britain.

449. Coming of the English.

597. Christianity preached by Au-

787. Coming of the Danes. [gustine.

827. England made one Kingdom.

868. Martyrdom of King Edmund.

871. Alfred the Great, King.

878. Defeat of the Danes by Alfred.

901. Edward the Elder, King.

925. Athelstan, King.

940. Edmund I., King.

946. Edred, King.

955. Edwy, King.

959. Edgar the Peaceable, King.

975. Edward the Martyr, King.

978. Ethelred the Unready, King.

1002. Massacre of the Danes.

1013. Sweyn gained the English throne.

1016. Edmund Ironside, King.

1017. Canute, King.

1035. Harold II., King.

1040. Hardicanute, King.

1042. Edward the Confessor, King.

1052. Harold's oath to Duke William.

1066. Battle of Senlac or Hastings.

1066. William I. (the Conqueror)

1067. Revolt of the English.

1086. Domesday Book completed.

1087. Death of William.

1087. William II. (Rufus).

1096. First Crusade.

1100. William killed in the New Forest.

1100. Henry I. (Beaumont).

1120. Loss of the *White Ship*.

1135. Stephen (of Blois).

1138. Battle of the Standard.

1154. Henry II. [Canterbury.

1162. Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of

1164. Constitutions of Clarendon.

1170. Murder of Becket.

1172. Conquest of Ireland.

1174. William the Lion of Scotland taken prisoner.

1189. Richard I. (Cœur de Lion).

1190. Richard joined the Third Crusade.

1193. Richard a prisoner in the Tyrol.

1198. Richard killed by an arrow.

1199. John.

1204. Loss of French possessions.

1208. English Churches closed by the [Pope.

1215. Magna Carta.

1216. Henry III.

1258. The "Mad Parliament."

1264. Battle of Lewes.

1265. First House of Commons.

1265. Battle of Evesham.

1272. Edward I.

1282. Conquest of Wales.

1284. First English Prince of Wales.

1291. Edward claimed to be Overlord of Scotland.

1305. Execution of Sir William Wall.

1307. Edward II. [lace.

1314. Battle of Bannockburn.

1327. Edward put to death in Berkeley

1327. Edward III. [Castle.

1346. Battle of Crècy.

1346. Battle of Nevil's Cross.

1356. Battle of Poictiers.

1377. Richard II.

1378. Wat Tyler's Rebellion.

1399. Richard put to death in Pontefract Castle.

1399. Henry IV.

1403. Battle of Shrewsbury.

1405. Prince James of Scotland a

1413. Henry V. [prisoner.

1414. Persecution of the Lollards.

1415. Battle of Agincourt.

1422. Henry VI. [at Orleans.

1429. Joan of Arc defeated the English

1455. The Wars of the Roses began.

1461. Edward IV.

1471. Henry VI. died in the Tower.

1476. Caxton the first English printer.

1483. Edward V.

1483. Richard III.

1483. Murder of the Princes.

1485. Battle of Bosworth.

1485. Henry VII.

1486. Union of the Roses.

1487. Lambert Simnel's Rebellion.

1492. Perkin Warbeck's Rebellion.

1502. Henry's daughter Margaret married James IV. of Scotland.

1509. Henry VIII.	1704. Gibraltar taken.
1513. Battle of Spurs.	1707. Union of the English and Scottish Parliaments.
1513. Battle of Flodden. [Bible.	1714. George I.
1526. Tyndale printed parts of the	1715. First Jacobite Rebellion.
1530. Death of Cardinal Wolsey.	1720. South Sea Bubble.
1533. Henry divorced his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, and married Anne Boleyn.	1721. Sir Robert Walpole, Prime Minister.
1547. Edward VI.	1727. George II. [Minister.
1547. Battle of Pinkie.	1736. Porteous Riot at Edinburgh.
1553. Mary I. [Queen.	1739. War with Spain.
1553. Lady Jane Grey proclaimed	1745. Second Jacobite Rebellion and Battle of Culloden (1746).
1554. Mary married Philip II. of Spain.	1756. Seven Years' War.
1555. Persecution of Protestants.	1757. Battle of Plassey.
1558. Calais taken by the French.	1759. Taking of Quebec.
1559. Elizabeth.	1760. George III.
1577. Drake sailed round the world.	1775. American War.
1587. Mary Queen of Scots executed.	1776. Declaration of American Independence.
1588. The Spanish Armada.	1789. French Revolution. [Independence.
1603. James I.	1798. Battle of the Nile. [Ireland.
1605. Gunpowder Plot.	1801. Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
1611. Translation of the Bible.	1805. Battle of Trafalgar and death of Nelson.
1620. Pilgrim Fathers founded New England.	1815. Battle of Waterloo. [Nelson.
1625. Charles I. [England.	1820. George IV.
1628. Petition of Right. [ship-money.	1824. Daniel O'Connell's movement for repeal.
1637. John Hampden refused to pay	1825. The First Railway. [repeal.
1640. The Long Parliament.	1830. William IV.
1642. The Civil War began.	1832. The Reform Bill.
1642. First Battle fought at Edgehill.	1833. Slavery abolished in the British Colonies.
1645. Last Battle fought at Naseby.	1837. Victoria. [Colonies.
1646. Charles a prisoner.	1839. Penny Postage.
1649. Trial and execution of Charles I.	1839. The Afghan War.
1649. The Commonwealth. [ter.	1840. Queen married Prince Albert.
1651. Charles II. defeated at Worcester.	1843. War in India.
1653. Cromwell, Lord Protector.	1846. Repeal of the Corn Laws.
1658. Richard Cromwell, Protector.	1851. First Great Exhibition.
1660. Charles II.	1854. Crimean War.
1665. The Great Plague.	1857. Indian Mutiny.
1666. The Great Fire.	1861. Death of the Prince Consort.
1679. The Habeas Corpus Act.	1866. Troubles in Ireland.
1683. The Rye House Plot.	1867. Second Reform Bill.
1685. James II. [feat at Sedgemoor.	1868. War in Abyssinia.
1685. Monmouth's rebellion, and deposition.	1870. Irish Land Act. [Wales.
1688. Trial of the Seven Bishops.	1870. Education Act for England and Wales.
1688. The Great Revolution.	1872. Education Act for Scotland.
1688. Landing of William of Orange.	1874. War with the Ashantees.
1689. The Declaration of Right.	1876. The Queen proclaimed Empress of India.
1689. William III. and Mary II.	1878. Second Afghan War. [of India.
1689. Bill of Rights.	1878. Zulu War.
1690. Battle of the Boyne.	1880. The Transvaal War.
1694. Death of Queen Mary.	1881. Irish Land Act passed.
1701. Act of Settlement.	1882. War in Egypt.
1702. Anne.	1884. New Reform Bill for the British Isles.
1704. Battle of Blenheim.	1887. The Queen's Jubilee. [Isles.

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